SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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HOME AND ABROAD.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE LIKELY TO FIZZLE OUT.

Severe Earthquake Yesterday—The Next House—Trouble Expected in London Next Tuesday.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Concerning Worn Coin.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.—A few subordinate officials of the Government cling to the idea that the United States statutes may be abrogated by the executive departments without the aid of Congress. Land Commissioner Sparks' memorable orrder of June 4, 1886, repealing the Homestead, Timber Culture and Desert Land Acts, which order was revoked by Secretary Lamar twenty-four hours afterwards, was the first indication of this opinion of executive prerogatives held by officials. The second came to light to-day in a disagreement between the Treasury Department and an official of Sparks' Bureau, who does not seem to hold to the liberal opinion of his superior. In July last Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild directed the Customs officers and Sub-treasurers, when offered gold coin that was under the minimum weight allowed by law, to place upon the same a distinctive mark to indicate that it was light in weight and to refuse the same as a legal tender. Fairchild recognizes that the law commands that all gold coin shall be held to be legal tender and acceptable by the United States officials when under the standard weight, in proportion to their actual weight, but he says it is not convenient for the Treasury officials to weigh each piece; hence they must, after marking the light coin, reject it. The holder himself must take the coin to the mints and there have it tested and receive in return for it full-weight coin or check. This order was received by the Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, among other officials, and when Receiver Thomas J. Sherwood, of the Marysville Land Office, sent $1,000 to the sub-Treasury for deposit in September, the Treasurer selected some $57, in gold coin, stamped it with a steel die as "light," and returned it to Sherwood. The latter found himself with this gold coin on his hands so mutilated that neither bankers nor business men would receive it. He addressed a letter to the sub-Treasurer, asking him by what right he refuses to receive gold coin of the United States, and further, by what right he violated the law of the United States and mutilates this coin. He says he will return the coin to the sub-Treasury, as part of his deposit, and if it is not accepted he will have justice if he has to carry the case to the highest Court in the land. The sub-Treasurer transmitted Sherwood's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, with other correspondence in the case, and it was to-day sent to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Sparks, upon reading it this afternoon, stated that he upheld and supported his subordinate in every particular. Sherwood is a Republican, and an appointee of a previous administration.

The Next House.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.—It is yet impossible to accurately compute the Democratic majority in the next House, owing to the uncertainty in seven or eight districts where a recount will be required to determine the result. In the doubtful districts the chances all favor the return of Democrats, and McPherson, of the Republican Congressional Committee, to-day concedes a Democratic majority of at least twelve. There are four Labor candidates elected, and these gentlemen will in all probability act with the Democrats on every question save that of tariff. Samuel G. Hopkins, elected to Congress from the Sixth Virginia District on the Labor ticket, said yesterday: "I am a Democrat and was elected as such. I have been a Democrat all my life, and never voted any but the Democratic ticket and never expect to." The other Labor candidates are said to be of Democratic antecedents.

Carlisle's election now seems assured, and he will unquestionably be elected Speaker of the Fiftieth Congress. Randall probably will not undertake to be a candidate against him.

CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

Representative Watson, of Indiana, in explaining the causes of Democratic defeat, says: "I have found no opposition to the Administration. I have not heard a man say a word against it. The distribution of patronage has undoubtedly been an important factor in the campaign, but nearly 90 of the 143 Democratic members of the House failed to secure renomination, and the defeat of the new candidates can't be ascribed to any personal mistakes by them in dealing with the patronage." Washington politicians ascribe the reduction of the Democratic majority in the House to as many causes as were assigned to explain Blaine's defeat for the Presidency. In the latter case it seemed mainly due to a lack of a sufficient number of votes.

Anything for Votes.

NEW YORK, November 5th.—A curious intrigue is alleged to be on foot at the City Hall, with a view of bridging over the chasm between the United Democracy and the Knights of Labor. It is said to have the support of Mayor Grace and other leading men of the party. In view of the large vote cast for Henry George, it is proposed that the Workingmen's party should have representatives in one or more of the important heads of departments, the appointments to which devolve upon the new Mayor, Hewitt. The latter has gone so far as to promise to take the question into consideration between now and the end of the year. The Department of Public Works controls a large patronage, and a Knight of Labor in that position might be enabled to serve his party to advantage.

The Lights on Bedlow's Island.

NEW YORK, November 5th.—The engineer in charge of lighting the Bartholdi statue is striving to remedy the defects of the system now in use. Eight electric lights over the whole statue by means of reflectors, have so far only shown the goddess below her shoulders. The balance of the figure has been hidden in a deep shadow, while the torch seems to have no connection with the rest of the statue. The Lighthouse Board will provide for keeping a light in the torch. The committee have provided funds for maintaining the lights at the base for the present. After their money gives out the Government may be requested to continue the lights, if in the meantime they should prove a success. It is quite possible, however, that by common consent the base light will be discontinued. The harbor pilots say that Bedlow's Island lights give the smaller crafts no trouble and are of great service to steamers.

Eastern Racing.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.—The first race to-day, one and one-sixteenth miles, Pericles won, Ten Strike second, Nellie Van third. Time, 1:49½.

The second race, seven furlongs, Frankie B. won, Zamora second, Lancaster third. Time, 1:29.

The third race, handicap for three-year-olds, one and one-quarter miles, Boaz won, Irish Pat second, Gonfalon third. Time, 2:09½.

The fourth race, one mile, Pontico won, Lizzie Dwyer second, Ferg Kyle third. Time, 1:42.

The fifth race, handicap steeplechase, full course, Shamrock won, Tennessee second, Abraham third. Time, 4:22.

A Millionaire's Illness.

NEW YORK, November 5th.—John Jacob Astor is seriously ill at his home. For several days past he has not been able to leave his house. Last night his handsome mansion was in darkness, save for a dim light in the lower hall, and another in the sick-room on the second floor. His physicians are in constant attendance. About four years ago he arranged his affairs with a view of avoiding testamentary litigation, and secured the family succession to the bulk of the Astor estate by transferring the enormous property inherited from his father, William B. Astor, with all its increase, to his son, William Waldorf Astor, ex-Minister to Italy.

Canada Pacific Reaching Out.

NEW YORK, November 5th.—The Canadian Pacific officials are reported as saying that that road will be running into Boston before May, 1887. The road will use the bridge now building over the Lachine Rapids, and enter Boston via the Boston and Lowell Railroad. The cars are now being built, and other equipments have been provided for.

Renewal of the Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, November 5th.—In accordance with an order of Master Workman Butler, of the Knights of Labor, 1,500 beef-killers employed in Armour's packing-house joined the strikers already out in making a demand that their employers should re-establish eight hours as a working day. About 200 men remained at work in Armour's beef department, and that house is killing a few cattle, as usual. Information from the stock-yards indicates that all the pork men will be ordered out by the Knights of Labor, thus renewing the strike for eight hours in all its former proportions, and throwing between 20,000 and 25,000 men out of employment.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the men employed in the pork-packing establishments were still at work. The striking beef men are endeavoring to induce the 200 men who are still at Armour's and refused to join the others in quitting work, to come out. One hundred and fifty Pinkerton Guards went to the yards at 2:30 this afternoon. The Sheriff said he had sworn in 250 men and they would leave for the yards at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THAT MYSTERIOUS ORDER.

CHICAGO, November 5th—Evening.—Contrary to first reports, a large majority of the beef packers at Armour's declined to leave their work on the order promulgated as coming from J. M. Butler, their Master Workman in the Knights of Labor. Butler refused to-day to acknowledge having issued the order for them to strike, and denied being responsible for any such mandate. Just 400 men out of 1,500 employed in Armour's house obeyed the instructions to quit. Fully 250 of the 400 quickly returned to work. No clear explanation of how the order came to be circulated was obtainable. This evening Master Workman Butler said he was unwilling to talk upon the subject further than to state that he was not at the meeting last night when the order was read, and that he must disclaim all knowledge of the order. Notwithstanding Butler's declaration, an employe who refused to-day to strike said the order was not only in the handwriting of the Master Workman, but it also had his signature appended to it.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

The appearance at the stock yards this evening of 150 armed men, under command of a Deputy Sheriff and Captain Foley, of Pinkerton's private police, created a good deal of excitement. Each of the 150, when summoned, was told to report at Pinkerton's headquarters. There the Deputy Sheriff swore them in as special deputies. The fact was stated that the men were wholly or in part members of the Pinkerton guard concerned in the recent shooting of Terrence Begley. This the Sheriff and his deputies denied at first, but later would only give to interrogatories on the subject evasive replies.

A meeting of twenty-three delegates from the different departments of the packing-houses was held to-night, to consider the question of continuing or ending the strike. The committee has advisory power, merely.

Earthquake Shocks.

RALEIGH (N. C.), November 5th.—A light earthquake shock was felt here at 12:25 this afternoon.

AUGUSTA (Ga.), November 5th.—At 12:26 this afternoon there was the severest earthquake shock since August 31st. It lasted 25 seconds and people rushed into the streets. No damage was done.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), November 5th.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 12:35 P. M.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), November 5th.—There was a marked shock of earthquake at 12:28 this afternoon. This was the first shock in a week. No damage is reported, and there was no interruption to business.

THE SHOCK GENERAL.

CHARLESTON, November 5th.—Specials from Walterboro, Greenwood, Chesterfield, Laurens, Abbeville and other points in the State, indicate that the shock to-day at those places was more severe than at Charleston. At Walterboro it was so severe as to make the people rush into the streets and to cause the Circuit Court to adjourn without ceremony. To-night all is quiet in Charleston.

All the schools were in session here at the time of the shock, and one pupil in a colored school was crushed in the panic, and several pupils in another were injured by falling plastering.

Wyoming's Governor.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.—The President to-day appointed George W. Baxter, of Cheyenne, Wyo. T., to be Governor of Wyoming Territory, vice Francis E. Warren, suspended.

CHEYENNE, November 5th.—The news reached here this afternoon. It caused rejoicing among the people. Baxter is one of the leading stock-growers of the Territory. He was formerly a Captain in the United States army, is a graduate of West Point and a son of the recently-deceased United States Circuit Judge Baxter, of Tennessee. An impromptu mass meeting gathered in the streets here this evening, and a torchlight procession was formed, and led by two military bands marched to the Governor's residence and returned with him to the Opera House, which is now crowded with people listening to speeches and congratulations. Guns are booming, the streets ablaze with fireworks and bonfires, and general enthusiasm prevails.

Cherokee Lands.

EMPORIA (Ks.), November 5th.—In an interview with Senator Plumb, that gentleman, referring to the publication of recent dispatches to the effect that New York and Colorado syndicates had been formed for the purpose of purchasing from the Cherokee Indians a tract of land embracing about 6,000,000 acres on the north line of Indian Teritory, known as the Cherokee strip, says the Cherokees have not the original right to make such a sale; that the Government has an option to purchase, which it will not waive to permit purchases by private parties, and that no sale will be permitted by Congress except to the Government, and that for the only and sole purpose of reselling to actual settlers in 160-acre tracts.

Harvard's Celebration.

BOSTON, November 5th.—The celebration in commemoration of the foundation of Harvard College began at noon to-day. The day's exercises were confined to a meeting of Harvard School. A business session was held at 12 o'clock. At its conclusion a procession of members of the Association and invited guests marched to the Sanders Theater, where Oliver Wendell Phillips, Jr., delivered a masterly oration. After the literary exercises the procession reformed and marched to the gymnasium, where a banquet was spread. To-morrow is set for undergraduates. There will be a scratch race, literary exercises, a game of football between Harvard and Wesleyan teams, a torchlight procession and fireworks.

A Rich Lady's Bequests.

NEW YORK, November 5th.—The will of the late Henrietta A. Lennox was offered for probate to-day. It disposes of property valued at over $10,000,000. After giving the bulk of the fortune to relatives she makes the following bequests: To the Lennox Library, a piece of land on Seventieth street and $100,000; Board of Foreign Missions and Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $50,000 each; American Bible Society, $25,000, and five other bequests for poor and needy ministers of that church of $10,000 each.

Ball Tossers Coming.

EL PASO (Tex.), November 5th.—The Louisville Baseball Club arrived here yesterday morning and played a match game with the El Paso club, which resulted in favor of the Louisville club by a score of 9 to 4. The Louisvilles left for San Francisco this evening.

Mint Report.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.—James P. Kimball, Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. While the volume of work executed at the Mints during the year was greater than in 1885, he says that the total expenditures were less by $197,089.

Off for Boston.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.—Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, left for Boston this afternoon. The President will follow on Sunday.

How Can They Stand It?

NEW YORK, November 5th.—The French delegates to the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty were banquetted to-night by the American Statue Committee and prominent French residents at the Hoffman House. De Lesseps was at the head of the table, and on either side of him were Mme. Bartholdi and Mme. Bigot.

The Chicago Anarchists—Sympathy for the Murderers.

CHICAGO, November 5th.—Every foot of standing-room in West Twelfth-street Turner Hall was crowded to-night when Wm. Liebknecht, the German Socialist, stepped upon the platform to expound his ideas. The audience numbered fully 3,000, and hundreds had been turned away. Herr Liebknecht discountenanced the use of force, and said that he had to-day called upon the eight imprisoned men, who were his enemies in principle. He had called on them because he had been informed they were there not because they had committed any crime, but because they were members of the proletariat. Herr Liebknecht spoke in German, and his audtors were almost exclusively of that nationality. He was received with enthusiasm, and his remarks warmly and frequently applauded. The gathering preserved perfect order. The visit of Herr Liebknecht to the condemned Anarchists was made in company with Dr. and Mrs. Areling. All three expressed great sympathy for the prisoners, and told the eight that they were imprisoned because of their efforts for the proletariat. The conversation was long and cordial on both sides. It is stated positively this evening that Col. Ingersoll has consented to appear before the Illinois Supreme Court on behalf of the condemned Anarchists, should he find, on returning to New York, that he can do so without interfering with engagements already made by him. There is no longer a question of money, as the Anarchists now have ample funds.

Telephone Injunction.

DALLAS (Tex.), November 5th.—Judges Pardee and McCormick, of the Federal Court, by consent of both parties, have granted a preliminary injunction in favor of the American Bell Telephone Company against the Pan-Electric Companies operating at Dallas, Fort Worth, Denison and Abilene, and upon the request of defendants allowed them 90 days to operate their telephone, but required them removed after that time. The Court sustained the plea to jurisdiction filed on behalf of A. H. Garland, John Harris and other non-resident defendants.

Double Killing in Texas.

WAXAHACHIE (Tex.), November 5th.—Information reached here to-day of the assassination of Deputy Sheriff Sam Lindsay, in Raines county, by Joe Stroud, formerly a resident of this county. Deputy Lindsay, accompanied by Deputy Swertle, went after Stroud to serve a warrant charging him with carrying mortgaged property out of the county. Stroud opened fire when the warrant was read, instantly killing Lindsay. Deputy Swertle thereupon fired, killing Stroud.

Legal Service.

WASHINGTON, November 5th.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of Commissioner Sparks in the case of Crowston vs. Seal of Grand Forks, Dakota, holding that the service of contest notice by registered letter is sufficient service.

Notable Death.

LOUISVILLE, November 5th. — Father Joseph died at Gethsemane Abbey, Newhope, Ky., aged 78 years. In the world he was Cardia Collier, an opera singer, music teacher and composer, well known in Europe and America. He was a member of the Order of Trappists.

Transportation Matters.

NEW YORK, November 5th—A. M.—Another conference of the managers of the Pacific Mail and the Panama managers will be held next week. De Lesseps will not be present, but the suggestions which were made by him at the meetings this week are to be discussed. It was stated at C. P. Huntington's office yesterday that great progress had been made toward harmonizing the interests of the rival organizations.

Unequal Taxation Not Allowed.

CLEVELAND (O.), November 6th—A. M.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judges Jackson and Welker decided a series of important suits, tried as one, because the questions involved were the same. The suits were entered by thirteen national banks of Cleveland, Youngstown and Elyria against the Treasurers of Cuyahoga, Mahoning and Lorain counties, to prevent the collection of alleged excessive taxes. They claim that the rate of taxation placed on their capital stock is much higher than upon other investments. They also asked that individual liabilities of stockholders may be an offset on the tax list against the value of their bank stock, as placed on the tax duplicate. The Court sustained both claims made by the banks. The State and counties will lose many thousands of dollars in taxes. The Treasurers will appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Prominent Persons.

NEW YORK, November 6th—A. M.—Secretary of War Endicott, his wife and Mrs. Grover Cleveland arrived in the city last night, on their way to Boston. They went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and took rooms for the night.

Prince Komatusa and his party of Japanese officials went to West Point yesterday. They were accompanied by the Japanese Minister at Washington. The party expects to go to Washington to-day or to-morrow.

An Opera Company Stranded.

NEW YORK, November 6th—A. M.—Angelo's New Italian Opera Company has gone to pieces. Business had been bad, and many of the people are unpaid. There was no performance on Wednesday, and none last night. Angelo claims that he organized the company at the request of Guilia Valda, the prima donna, who agreed to furnish £1,000 and more. He says the deficit is over $15,000, of which he has paid over $12,000, and that Valda refuses to advance more money, and has played fast and loose with him generally. Valda denies all this, and says that while she was only an artist engaged as usual, and in no sense a partner, she has loaned Angelo some money. She will advance no more. She thinks of reorganizing the company with another manager.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Mayor's Day.

LONDON, November 5th.—Colonel Warren, Commissioner of Police, has issued elaborate instructions to the police for the regulation of traffic on Lord Mayor's Day. Wheeled traffic is to be stopped at all approaches of the line of the procession as early as 10 o'clock in the morning. Only the usual mounted guards shall accompany the procession, but troops will be held in readiness at the barracks in case the police, of whom 8,000 will be available for special duty, should require to be reinforced. It is not believed now that the danger of general disorder is as great as at first feared. Whatever some of the Socialists may do, the decision of the Socialists to abandon their proposed procession, which would certainly have aroused the worst passions of the populace, gives a feeling of great relief throughout the city, and particularly to the shop keepers. The Socialists are laboring to secure a large turnout of a pacific character, without inflammatory banners. They announce forty meetings in various parts of the metropolis that will arrange for Tuesday's demonstration.

THE MEETING PROHIBITED.

LONDON, November 5th—P. M.—The proposed Socialist meeting at Trafalgar Square on Lord Mayor's Day has been prohibited.

Matters in Bulgaria.

TIRNOVA, November 5th.—The Russian Captain Nabokoff, leader of the coup d'etat in May last, at midnight on Wednesday led the band of Montenegrins which attacked the Prefecture at Bourgas, seized the Surfeit and other officers, and proclaimed Russian rule. The Government has sent troops to quell the revolt. An officer who escaped from Bourgas says the populace is awaiting the coming of troops to assist them in their attack upon the Russians. Nabokoff's band had started from the Russian Consulate. Five Zankoffites were among the revolutionists. There is a Russian warship at Bourgas.

AMNESTY GRANTED.

TIRNOVA, November 5th.—A ukase has been issued granting amnesties to the regiments that assisted in the deposition of Prince Alexander.

The Plastic Turk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 5th.—Chamberlain, in an interview with the Sultan, advised the latter to open Turkey to the enterprise of foreign capitalists in the direction of railways and other works, in order to develop the immense resources of the Empire. The Sultan expressed his readiness to encourage such enterprise. He regretted that European capitalists had not already proposed schemes of public utility. He admitted that Turkey was much behind other countries, but said he would devote all his efforts to improving the country's condition. He hoped for a continuance of the present good relations between Turkey and England regarding Egypt.

A Swiss Firebug.

LONDON, November 5th.—The town of Lausanne, Switzerland, is in a state of great excitement over the discovery of the villainous character of one of its heretofore most prominent and respected citizens. For several months past serious fires have frequently occurred in the vicinity of Lausanne, on which occasions M. Schaffter, a high and popular officer of the Lausanne fire brigade, has invariably rushed to the scene with wonderful alacrity, in most cases reaching the fire in advance of his fellow-members. Last night M. Schaffter was discovered in the act of placing combustibles saturated with petroleum beneath the staircase of his own house, and he was promptly arrested. Schaffter's house was found to be a perfect arsenal and a well-stored depository of stolen goods. Weapons of all kinds were found in profusion, ammunition in large quantities was packed away in different parts of the house, while combustible materials, false keys and property which had been stolen from burning houses in Lausanne and other places were everywhere to be seen. Besides these articles the searchers discovered a sack filled with notes and documents belonging to the Central Bank of Canton, and which disappeared from that institution several months ago.

Spain's Exports Increasing.

MADRID, November 5th.—Exports from Spain during October increased nearly $5,000,000, as compared with the same month of 1885. Half of the increase was derived from wines exported to England since the new treaty with that country went into effect.

Home News from Abroad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 5th.—It is reported here that Mr. Heap, now Consul-General, will be appointed to succeed Cox, United States Minister.

The Shrewsbury Cup.

LONDON, November 5th.—The Shrewsbury Cup, two miles, was won to-day by the Duke of Beaufort's three-year-old filly, Winter Cherry, Captain R. B. Fisher's five-year-old horse, Dalesman, second; E. Waver's three-year-old filly, Buy-a-Broom, third.

Damaging Storm in England.

LONDON, November 5th.—A remarkable storm-cloud burst over the Lake district of England, the heaviest ever known in that locality. The damage to property is very large. Many cattle were lost.

Madame Gerster.

BERLIN, November 5th.—The reports in the Amsterdam press, that Madame Gerster, since the birth of her daughter, had lost her voice, that her husband had deserted her, and that she had become insane, have elicited a telegram from Madame Gerster, declaring the story a libelous untruth, and that she is living happily with her husband.

Convicted Socialists.

AMSTERDAM, November 5th.—In the case of the Socialists, Vanderstadt and Fortuyn, on trial for publishing seditious pamphlets, the prosecutor demanded that each be sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Judgment was deferred.

A French Opinion.

PARIS, November 5th.—The Anglophobia French newspapers, commenting on the result of the Canadian election, draws the conclusion that Lower Canada is preparing to secede in order to be better able to live in accordance with its French instincts, and to prove that it can no longer be dominated by its Anglo-Saxon masters.

Patti Coming.

LONDON, November 5th.—Mme. Patti will sail from Queenstown for New York on Sunday.

A Singular Controversy.

MONTREAL, November 5th.—The Allan Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company are at loggerheads, the Allans alleging that the railway people have been guilty of systematic crimping, and have enticed away a large number of the chief cooks of the boats for dining cars and for hotels and mountain resorts. Just as the Polynesian was about to sail with 400 passengers on her last trip, the cook suddenly disappeared, while the same fate befel the Parian ten days ago. Learning that the deserters had gone west on the road, the Allans sent a detective after them. Yesterday he returned with his men, one of whom he found installed at the Summit House, in the Rockies, and the other in charge of a dining car. The Allans say that thirty cooks have been taken in this manner.

British Politics.

NEW YORK, November 6th—A. M.—T. P. O'Connor's London special to the *Star* says: The disaffection among the Tories on account of Churchill's Irish policy increases hourly. It is now proposed by prominent Tories to postpone the introduction of the proposed cloture rules. It is becoming more evident that Churchill has dug a pitfall for himself in his eagerness to gag the Nationalists. Sir William Harcourt's revelation of his action, conjointly with Lord Hartington and Chamberlain, on this question, causes consternation in the Tory camp. If an attempt is made to carry out Churchill's parliamentary programme it will be shown the Tories have been forced to follow the Liberals, and they not only have no policy of their own, but in adopting Liberal ideas have had the audacity to claim them as originating with themselves. It is admitted that Harcourt's declaration and opposition from within the Tory party are hurrying matters to a crisis between the Unionists and Tories. The *Times* and the Tory organs generally agree in urging the Government to stop Churchill's reckless course, as they designate it, in proposing the wholesale appropriation of radical measures by the Tory Ministry.

THE BOAT-DWELLERS OF JAPAN.—Young people who live in London or New York may fancy that our cities are crowded, and that many families must live without very much air to breathe or space for the boys and girls to play in. What would they say to the boat-dwellers of Japan? In that crowded country hundreds of families spend their lives and bring up their children upon the water, and know nothing of the land except as they make an occasional visit to it when obliged to purchase supplies or attend to some unusual business. In every bay along the coast are found hundreds, if not thousands, of small craft called "junks." These are small, flat-bottomed boats, and are owned and inhabited by a man and his family, just as houses are in other parts of the world. Their business is the transportation of goods and merchandise of all kinds, and their navigation is a sort of family affair. One traveler says: "I have seen a boat twenty feet long most adroitly managed by three children all under 7 years of age. I am told that, notwithstanding their aptness at swimming, many boatmen get drowned, for no boat ever goes to another's aid, nor will any boatman ever save another from drowning, because, as he says, it is all fate, and he who interferes with fate will be severely punished in some way."

An Australian has invented an electrical machine gun which he claims is capable of firing 120 rounds "every few seconds," from any position and in any direction. Experienced officers have recommended the apparatus.

PACIFIC COAST.

A SANTA ROSA LAWYER SHOT IN HIS OWN OFFICE.

Terrible Accident at Marysville—Labor Party Formed in Truckee—A Woman's Suicide.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Truckee Sets the Pace for the Contest of 1888.

TRUCKEE, November 5th.—Citizens of this place organized a Labor party last evening. The following pledge has been signed by a majority of the voters of the precinct, including nearly all the prominent business men: "We, the undersigned, hereby solemnly affirm the necessity for a Labor party in 1888—a party whose purposes shall be to curb monopoly, stifle corruption, free our State from the Chinese curse, and foster and protect the rights of American laborers; and we hereby solemnly pledge that we will earnestly work for the establishment and success of such a party, and will support no candidate for a county office who is not a nominee of said Labor party. This pledge shall be binding upon each of us, if a labor ticket is nominated in Nevada county in 1888."

Shocking Accident.

MARYSVILLE, November 5th.—This morning a young man named Joseph Klockenbaum, employed as oiler in the Buckeye Mills, got caught in the running gear of the machinery and badly mangled. The cogs caught the sleeve of his left arm and drew his body into the gearing, which tore a large quantity of flesh from his right breast to the bone. In his desperate effort to free himself, his left hand was caught and crushed in the gearing, and his left knee caught slightly. Every stitch of clothing was torn from the body down to the shoes. In this condition he walked to the lower floor and apprized the other employes of the accident, and was furnished with clothing and conveyed to his home. Amputation of the hand is necessary.

A Lawyer Shot to Death.

SANTA ROSA, November 5th.—Major T. Noon, a well known lawyer, was shot and killed in his office here this morning. John Bailiff, a farmer, and Al. Reed, his brother-in-law, were found in the room with him, together with three pistols partly emptied. Some eight or ten shots had been fired. The cause of the trouble has not been made public yet, but rumor points to matters of a private nature.

Mysterious Death.

NAPA, November 5th.—The body of an unknown man, aged about 32, was found six miles east of here. It had been exposed for six months. The Coroner's jury could not identify the remains nor learn the cause of death.

Attempt at Suicide.

SAN JOSE, November 5th.—About 11 o'clock this morning Mrs. O. Howard, who resides at 146 Auburn street, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the left breast, the bullet passing through the lung, grazing the spine, and lodging under the left shoulder-blade. The act was due to insanity, caused by the death of her boy last February. She is in a precarious condition, but there are strong hopes of her recovery.

Lost in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5th.—The American bark Sierra Nevada, 48 days out from Seattle for this port, has been given up for lost. It is believed that she foundered during a heavy storm on September 21st. She had on board 12 men, including Captain F. H. Delarche, her owner. Leon Blum, of this city, estimates his loss at $12,000, insured for $6,000.

Red Bluff Items.

RED BLUFF, November 5th.—J. D. Potts, a well-known and very popular citizen of this place, died suddenly this morning of paralysis of the heart. He was the last Mexican "Alcalde" of this section of the State.

The Board of Supervisors have passed a resolution giving a bounty of fifteen cents per scalp on jackrabbits, as requested by the Anti-Coolie League. Rabbits are destructive to gardens and vineyards. [More likely the Anti-League's request was for a bounty for Chinese scalps.]

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The Indications Still Favorable to the Election of Carlisle.

CINCINNATI, November 5th.—Carlisle is probably elected, but by a narrow margin. He claims a majority of from four to six hundred. The official count begins to-day in the eight counties composing the District, and must be completed before the result is definitely known. Unfortunately for those who are most anxious to learn the final result, the counties whose votes will decide the matter are almost inaccessible. Two of them have neither railroads nor telegraph, but it is probable that enough information may be obtained some time during the night to furnish material for a decisive statement of the result. The opinion here is universal that the cause of the surprisingly close contest lay in the fact that nearly all of the Democrats in the back counties were unaware of any formal opposition to Carlisle, and thousands of Democrats staid at home. Boone county, which will give Carlisle about five hundred majority, is Democratic by at least thirty-five hundred, and this is a sample of the indifference. The majority for Thoebe in Campbell and Kenton counties is due chiefly to the large number of Knights of Labor in Covington and Newport. The chances this morning are decidedly favorable to Carlisle.

CINCINNATI, November 5th.—All the counties in the Sixth District are not yet heard from, but enough is known to make it certain that Speaker John G. Carlisle is elected by a majority of 700 or 800. With reference to his comparatively small majority, Carlisle said to-night to an Associated Press reporter: "If the vote against me last Tuesday had been larger than the vote against me heretofore, some significance might be attached to it. Such, however, is not the fact. Two years ago my opponent received nearly twice as many votes as were cast against me on Tuesday, and yet, two years ago, my majority was nearly six thousand. If it had been generally supposed that the opposition to me really amounted to anything, I think my majority at this election would have been 6,000 or 7,000. In outside cities and towns it was scarcely known I had an opponent, and even in the cities and towns my friends attached very little importance to the opposition. They were thrown off their guard by the fact that several times, heretofore, candidates had announced themselves in opposition and had received a very small vote."

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5th.—The Democrats have the election by two majority on joint ballot, according to the latest advices. The figures are: Senate—Democrats 31, Republicans 19; House—Democrats 45, Republicans 55. Returns on the State ticket are not yet in from all the counties, but the figures of last night will not be changed materially. The Republican plurality will be about 4,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5th.—Complete returns from all the counties in the State, save one and one unofficial, give Robertson (Rep.), for Lieutenant-Governor, 3,676 plurality.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5th.—Official returns from every county in the State show that Robertson (Rep.) has 3,647 plurality for Lieutenant-Governor. The reports received do not give the total vote, nor do they include the Prohibition or National vote. The Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 31. Assembly—Republicans, 55; Democrats, 45. Total Republicans, 74; Democrats, 76.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5th.—A good deal of local excitement is developing here in political circles over the alleged counting out, by the Democratic Canvassing Board, of Irwin, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Criminal Court. On the face of the returns, Irwin had a good majority, but when the canvass was completed his Democratic competitor, Ayres, was declared elected by 71 votes. During the canvass of the vote many disputes occurred of erasures and changes in the tally-sheets, and all these were decided in favor of Ayres. The Republicans charge that the changes in the tally-sheets were made by the order—or at least by the consent—of the Canvassing Board. The count was the subject of excited talk among the Republicans during the day, and it was determined to make an effort to locate the alleged fraud. The case was presented to Judge Woods, of the Federal Court, who called the Grand Jury before him and informed them that they had jurisdiction of the matter, and that the investigation should be limited to no particular charge, nor county.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5th.—Complete and corrected returns for the Third Congressional District of New York State show that S. V. White (Dem.) is elected by a majority of 176. This is a Democratic gain.

ALBANY, November 5th.—The Albany *Journal* states that the total vote of the State, fourteen counties estimated, was about 950,000. The proposition for a Constitutional Convention must have 475,000 affirmative votes to be adopted. The returns received indicate that the vote has fallen short of this number.

NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON, November 5th.—The official canvass does not change the result in the Third Assembly District of Passaic county. The Board decided that there was no election. There will probably be a recount.

NEWARK (N. J.), November 5th.—The Boards of Canvassers met in all the counties to-day and canvassed the votes of Tuesday's election. In Essex county no result was arrived at, and the Board adjourned until to-morrow. A recount will be ordered in the Second Congressional District, where Peck (Rep.) was elected over Denny (Dem.) by five majority; also in the Sixth District.

TRENTON, November 5th.—The Republicans and Democrats both have representatives on guard at each of the disputed Assembly districts. Both parties claim the Legislature by one majority.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), November 5th.—Returns have not been received from all the counties yet, and both Democrats and Republicans are claiming the State offices, the former by from 5,000 to 7,000, and the latter by 2,500. The official count will be required to determine the result.

ST. PAUL, November 5th—P. M.—Three entire days have passed since the polls were closed, and it is not yet certainly known who is to be the next Governor of Minnesota. Both parties still claim the election of their respective candidates, and charges of fraud and prospects of a protracted contest, and possibly litigation, are looming up unpleasantly.

The *Evening Dispatch* has the following summary of forty complete counties: McGill 8,205, Ames 17,353. Twenty-six nearly complete counties: McGill 9,406, Ames 3,201. Fifteen only meagerly reported: McGill 1,280, Ames 97. Ames is in the lead by 1,560.

The *Pioneer Press* says: It is claimed that the official returns to-day have increased McGill's majority of 2,502. It figured out for McGill this morning about 1,000, so that his majority now stands about 3,500. This is on the basis of official returns from forty counties, and comprehensive but not complete returns from all the others.

ST. PAUL, November 6th.—At midnight, with the official returns from sixty-five of the eighty counties, and pretty complete returns from the rest, the *Pioneer Press* figures McGill's majority at 2,874. The *Globe* still claims the election of Ames, though not giving the exact figures.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, November 5th—P. M.—The official count of the vote for Congressman in the Thirteenth District shows a majority of 647 for William M. Springer.

R. A. Burnett, Secretary of the Prohibition State Central Committee, said to-night that his party has cause for great rejoicing over the result of the election in Illinois. Up to this evening the committee had received nearly complete returns from sixty-nine counties, in which the Prohibition vote foots up 16,100. There remains thirty-three counties to hear from. Two years ago the vote in Illinois for St. John was 11,984.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, November 5th.—The State Register has returns from every county in the State, which give Jackson (Rep.), for Secretary of State, a majority of 15,674.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, November 5th—P. M.—Returns have been received from eighty out of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio. The counties to be heard from are Carroll, Paulding, Union and Williams. If these have voted as they did for Governor in 1885, Robinson (Rep.) for Secretary of State will have a plurality of 11,488. The indications are that his plurality will be reduced slightly below that figure by returns yet to be received.

In the Seventh District Campbell (Dem.) has a majority of three over Little (Rep.)

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 5th.—Delaware's official returns, complete, foot up: For Governor—Biggs (Dem.) 13,942, Hoffecker (Pro.), 5,663. For Congress—Pennington (Dem.) 13,837, Cooper (Pro.) 8,386. The Legislature is solidly Democratic.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, November 5th.—From the most reliable information received here, the next Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot by nine votes. This will elect a successor to Camden (Democrat).

NEVADA.

CARSON, November 5th.—The Republican Congressman and the entire Republican State ticket are elected, with the exception of Edwards, for Supreme Judge. The Legislature is Republican by about three-fourths on joint ballot.

An Irresistible Impulse.

One of the strongest of feminine instincts is to spank. The little girl of six spanks her doll, even while the sympathetic tears roll down her cheeks. She keeps up the practice when grown to ladyhood upon her little brothers and sisters, if she be fortunate enough to have any, and from then on her children and grandchildren, or somebody else's children and grandchildren receive the benefits, in a matured form, of an art learned in infancy, until she goes from hence to a better land, and even then, perhaps, a wide field for the exercise of her powers is before her among the little angels in heaven.

One day last week a young man sauntering about the National Museum saw two very pretty girls examining a large terra-cotta vase, which stood in one corner of the room devoted to exhibits of that ware. In the bowl of the vase several unclothed urchins were represented as playing, while one little cherub, with a chubby and dimpled form, was leaning over the edge, evidently attempting to reach his companions, and innocently offering an awful temptation to spanking femininity. The young ladies stood before the ornament for some time in apparent admiration of the excellent workmanship, when suddenly a thought seemed to strike one of them. She looked cautiously around to see if she was observed, and seeing no one, for the writer was hid behind a pillar, and no one else was in sight, she smiled happily, took the glove from off her right hand, raised that member, and administered to the little clay image a most thorough spanking. If it was a fair sample of her skill in that direction, her future children are entitled to heartfelt pity.—*Washington Post.*

THE DIET OF THE ANTIPODES.—An American lady in China contributes this item to *Babyhood*: "A description of the food used for native infants here may interest you. Not many Americans know, probably, that thousands of babies are being reared on a diet of chewed-up rice and mashed bananas. The babies of Siam are deprived almost entirely of their natural food, which is regarded as insufficient for the child's needs, and this truly heathenish compound is substituted. The parents frequently express much suppprise when told that the milk of the mother is the proper and sufficient aliment for a young babe. Great is the wonder over a European child reared entirely on milk. The rice, which is of a glutinous kind, is steamed, well masticated by the mother or older sister, and mixed with raw mashed banana. Needless to say that the sum of infant mortality is very large and diseases of the stomach and digestive organs common."

THE RESULT.

The Election Returns and their Probable Developments.

The election returns cannot be given in their entirety until the official count is declared. In not a few important precincts the election officers have, by incomprehensible stupidity, sealed up the returns without keeping for the public gratification any memoranda of the vote. Some of the outlying counties have reported only meager figures. It is improbable that the result will be positively ascertainable for a fortnight from this date. As it now appears, Mr. Bartlett is elected Governor by from 100 to 400 plurality, as we read the figures. The precincts yet to hear from are recognized as mainly Democratic. The Republicans have elected at least three of the six Congressmen—Morrow, McKenna, and Vandever, and possibly Garter. It is impossible to ascertain the result as to all the Supreme Justices. Judge Temple is certainly elected, and there is a possibility of Judge McFarland pulling through. If he does not, it may probably be attributed to the voting of "plumpers" for Judge Patterson in the San Joaquin section—a practice reprehensible, however viewed, and as unfair as it is unchivalric, though we are not to be understood as intimating that Judge Patterson countenanced or advised it. The Republicans secure a majority of the Railroad Commission and possibly all, and probably a majority of the State Board of Equalization. As the returns now stand, the Republicans will control the Assembly and the Democrats the Senate; but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a majority of ten or twelve and can carry out the Hearst programme. No idea worthy of reliance in any degree, can be formed as to the fate of the Republican State ticket below the head. In San Francisco the Republicans lose their local ticket with the exception of Clerk, Superintendent of Schools, two Judges, and three Supervisors. Below we give in semi-tabular form the result at this writing, 2 A. M., Saturday, as ascertained from our dispatches, of the vote for Governor, and the probable constitution of the Legislature:

The Gubernatorial Vote.

The following table shows the vote by counties for Governor up to 1 o'clock this morning. In some cases pluralities only are given, and in others the "sideshow" candidates have been neglected in the returns:

COUNTIES.	Bartlett	Swift	Russell........	O'Donnell	Wigginton........
Alameda	3,882	5,515	342	802	1,331
Alpine*	25	59	....	....	....
Amador	†72	....	....	....	....
Butte *	1,426	1,556	24	63	4
Calaveras	1,163	1,176	....	1	....
Colusa.*	1,406	718	40	64	8
Contra Costa*	984	1,067	60	9	23
Del Norte	....	....	....	....	....
El Dorado*	246	242	14	10	11
Fresno	†602	....	....	....	....
Humboldt*	1,343	1,758	92	....	4
Inyo*	152	184	5	....	6
Kern	833	519	6	14	39
Lake* †	190	....	....	....	....
Lassen *	288	290	....	....	....
Los Angeles*	5,034	5,479	27	2	4
Marin* †	....	6	17	70	62
Mariposa *	....	....	....	....	....
Mendocino*	800	390	5[illegible]	2	8
Merced	†302	....	76	2	27
Modoc*	†171	....	....	....	....
Mono *	222	377	....	....	19
Monterey*	933	941	24	13	53
Napa*	1,353	1,316	40	105	62
Nevada*	....	†214	10	29	9
Placer*	....	†232	....	17	14
Plumas*	....	†125	....	....	....
Sacramento	2,336	3,912	177	227	119
San Benito* †	170	....	177	4	15
San Bernardino†*	50	....	86	3	25
San Diego*	1,029	1,272	225	35	19
San Francisco	17,629	15,550	313	8,916	3,045
San Joaquin	2,651	2,451	395	53	209
San Luis Obispo*†	30	....	18	5	37
San Mateo *	310	417	16	45	19
Santa Barbara	....	†64	....	....	....
Santa Clara*	2,746	3,107	24	7	23
Santa Cruz	1,189	1,362	....	....	....
Shasta *	1,125	1,234	....	....	....
Sierra *	138	266	11	....	1
Siskiyou*	121	111	31	1	....
Solano*	1,471	1,277	81	22	114
Sonoma*	1,560	1,559	95	218	81
Stanislaus*	1,245	753	84	8	18
Sutter*	103	102	16	....	....
Tehama*	993	903	....	242	7
Trinity	431	432	....	....	33
Tulare	1,553	1,257	188	26	218
Tuolumne† *	350	....	....	....	....
Ventura	161	213	27	....	6
Yolo *	†195	....	....	....	....
Yuba	1,114	1,022	67	15	8
Totals..	....	....	....	....	....

* Incomplete. † Pluralities.

The Legislature.

From such returns as were received at the RECORD-UNION office up to 1 A. M. to-day, we collate the following, showing the political complexion of the coming Legislature: [The number indicates the district.]

SENATE.

1. J. P. Haynes, D.	21. J. J. Sullivan, D.
2. J. D. Briceland, D.	22. J. N. E. Wilson, R.
3. W. H. Patterson, R.	23. W. H. Williams, D.
4. A. F. Jones, D.	24. P. J. Murphy, D.
5. A. Walrath, R.	25. D. J. McCarthy, D.
6. A. Yell, D.	26. T. McDonald, D.
7. A. P. Hall, R.	27. T. J. Clunie, D.
8. John Boggs, D.	28. J. Spellacy, D.
9. H. C. Gesford, D.	29. B. F. Langford, D.
10. E. C. Hinshaw, D.	30. A. J. Meany, D.
11. J. McCudden, D.	31. A. W. Crandall, R.
12. A. L. Chandler, R.	32. J. W. Ryland, D.
13. F. R. Dray, R.	33. J. D. Byrnes, R.
14. A. Caminetti, D.	34. G. G. Goucher, D.
15. J. P. Abbott, R.	35. Bradley Sargent, D.
16. F. J. Moffitt, D.	36. Tipton Lindsey, R.
17. Henry Vrooman, R.	37. George Steel, R.
18. M. W. Dixon, D.	38. S. M. White, D.
19. John Linehan, D.	39. L. J. Rose, D.
20. T. J. Pinder, D.	40. W. W. Bowers, R.

Democrats, 27; Republicans, 13.

ASSEMBLY.

1. R. H. Campbell, R.	41. A. L. Mann, D.
2. Frank McGowan, R.	42. John Le Blanc, R.
3. Geo. Williams, R.	43. Luther L. Ewing, R.
4. T.W.H.Shanahan, D.	44. R. Cohen, D.
5. W. D. Morris, D.	45. Wm. A. Brown, R.
6. R. D. F. Variel, R.	46. H. Toner, D.
7. W. P. Matthews, D.	47. T. Mitchell, D.
8. Allen Henry, D.	48. Joseph Winrow, R.
9. L. C. Gouger, D.	49. W. C. Price, R.
10. Thomas J. Hart, D.	50. Jesse Cope, D.
11. Philo Handy, R.	51. John Green, D.
12. L. H. Gruwell, D.	52. John Ellsworth, R.
13. Geo. Ohlyer, D.	53. M. D. Hyde, R.
14. James Sims, R.	54. F. M. Cooley, R.
15. John J. Sykes, R.	55. J. C. Alexander, R.
16. John Davis, R.	56. W. H. Jordan, R.
17. Henry Mahler, D.	57. D. J. Sherburne, R.
18. H. W Carroll, R.	58. J. D. Young, D.
19. L. S. Taylor, R.	59. J. R. Henry, D.
20 Seymour Carr, R.	60. J. C. Brusie, R.
21. L. B. Adams, D.	61. F. W. McLenahan, D.
22. F. L. Combs, R.	62. Edward Smythe, D.
23. G. W. Morgan, D.	63. J. A. Wilcox, R.
24. W. J. Hotchkiss, D.	64. C. M. Webber, R.
25. J. McDonald, Jr., R.	65. Samuel Rucker, D.
26. Frank O'Grady, D.	66. C. C. Wright, D.
27. R. J. Curry, R.	67. J. W. Bost, D.
28. J. W. Atherton, R.	68. J. H. Mathews, D.
29. J. B. Brown, R	69. Thos. Reneson, D.
30. Joseph Burnett, R.	70. J. P. Vincent, R.
31. Edwin Lewis, D.	71. A. B. Butler, R.
32. A. M. Lawrence, D.	72. A. J. Gould, R.
33. J. J. Callaghan, D.	73. M. R. Venable, D.
34. M. H. Barry, R.	74. Russell Heath, D.
35. A. Culbert, D.	75. J. Marion Brooks, D.
36. C. F. Curry, R.	76. J. R. Brierly, R.
37. T. M. Seavy, D.	77. Geo. W. Knox, R.
38 D. Regan, D.	78. R. Malrose, R.
39. J. E. Britt, D.	79. H. M. Barton, D.
40. —— Healey, D.	80. Nestor A. Young, R

Democrats, 39; Republicans, 41.

Total on joint ballot—Democrats, 66; Republicans, 54. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 12.

Latest Election Dispatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5th—7:15 P. M.—Bartlett's plurality in this city is 1,979. It is believed he is elected by about one hundred majority.

HOLLISTER, November 5th. — Mistakes have been made in the reports of returns from San Benito county. Reports from all the precincts in the county give the following majorities: Bartlett, 170; Sargent (Dem.), Senator, 131; Matthews (Dem.), for Assembly, 106. No records have been kept of the other State officers, and their vote cannot be known before Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5th—9 P. M.—San Francisco's count is all complete excepting six precincts, which will not materially change Bartlett's plurality. The basis for belief that Bartlett has a plurality of 100, is, that the first returns from San Benito county gave Swift a plurality of 37, whereas corrected returns give Bartlett a plurality of 170.

REDWOOD CITY, November 5th.—The only figures of the State ticket that can be secured before Monday are: Sullivan 1,008, Felton 793, Byrnes 1,063, Hayne 715. Swift carries the county.

UKIAH, November 5th.—Incomplete returns indicate a reduced Democratic vote on State officers. The Republicans have elected Handy to the Legislature, Paxton Clerk, Mannon District Attorney and Dillingham School Superintendent. For Sheriff, Standley, Dem., claims two majority, while Osborn, Rep., is confident of a small majority. It is probable it will require an official count to decide. This is a grand victory for Republicans. They have never before elected two county officers at one election. Returns for the State vote are slow in coming in, as no interest is taken there. Yell is elected State Senator by a large majority. The cry of fraud comes from one part of the county, but only on a local office. Full returns are looked for to-night. Cunningham, Dem., and Peabody, Dem., now concede their defeat.

EUREKA, November 5th.—Swift's majority in the county now is 426. Precincts not reported gave 34 Democratic majority in 1884.

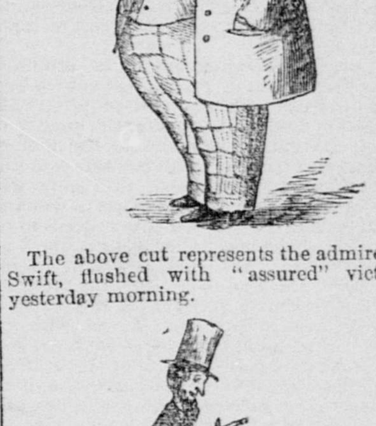
BIG VALLEY (Lassen county), November 5th.—Following are the complete returns of this place: Bartlett 79, Swift 61, Thompson 83, Garter 55, Filcher 63, Abbott 77.

LOS ANGELES, November 5th—10:20 P. M.—The following figures from the *Evening Express* have been carefully gathered and prepared by me personally, and I believe are as nearly correct as can be obtained before an official count. In two precincts the majority only can be obtained, and is as follows: Swift 5,479, Bartlet 5,034, Swift's plurality 445. Cannot give vote on other candidates, but that for Russell—about 2,000. Neither O'Donnell nor Wigginton received many votes. H. J. O'BRIEN.

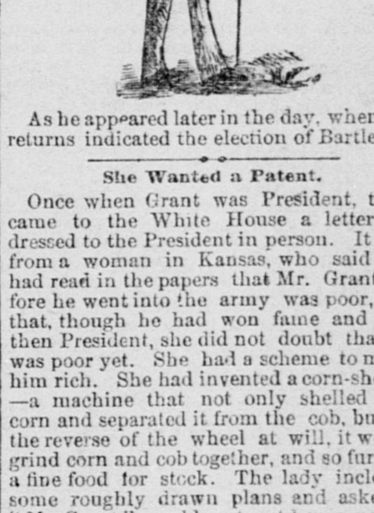
SAN FRANCISCO, November 5th—8:30 P. M.—Reports from Eureka, just received, state that Humboldt county in 23 precincts gives Swift 1,758, Bartlett 1,343. Fourteen small precincts are to hear from, all Democratic. Figures from Del Norte, Inyo, Marin, Mendocino, San Bernardino, Shasta, Sutter and Tuolumne counties are still incomplete. At the present hour the figures stand: Swift 72,228, Bartlett 72,142.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5th—11:35 P. M.—Complete returns from this city give Swift 15,550, Bartlett 17,629, Wigginton 3,045, Russell 313, O'Donnell 8,916. It was impossible to obtain the vote for Cox, the Labor candidate. These figures show that nearly the entire registered vote of the city was cast. Examination of the vote in detail shows that Bartlett had a plurality in seventeen of the Assembly districts, out of a total of twenty, in this city. These figures also show that O'Donnell polled nearly one-fifth of the entire vote of the city.

It Might Have Been.



The above cut represents the admirer of Swift, flushed with "assured" victory, yesterday morning.



As he appeared later in the day, when the returns indicated the election of Bartlett.

She Wanted a Patent.

Once when Grant was President, there came to the White House a letter addressed to the President in person. It was from a woman in Kansas, who said she had read in the papers that Mr. Grant before he went into the army was poor, and that, though he had won fame and was then President, she did not doubt that he was poor yet. She had a scheme to make him rich. She had invented a corn-sheller—a machine that not only shelled the corn and separated it from the cob, but by the reverse of the wheel at will, it would grind corn and cob together, and so furnish a fine food for stock. The lady inclosed some roughly drawn plans and asked if "Mr. Grant" would not get her a patent and accept a half interest in the invention to compensate him for his trouble. But she added: "Mr. Grant, I must ask you not to say anything about this to my husband, for he is very jealous, and it might get us both into trouble." "Mr. Grant" did not "say anything" to the husband, but he did, good-naturedly, send the letter and its inclosures over to the Patent Office to see if the innocent woman might not in some way be benefited. It turned out that the idea of a corn-sheller was original, and, with some modifications, and after correspondence through the Patent Office—this time with the lady's husband, who did not prove to be a bit jealous—a patent was granted. "Rufe" Ingalls got hold of this story, and whenever he and Grant were together in a suitable crowd, Rufus would get it off with great gusto. Rufus would add (when he dared): "The President and I used to sh ll corn together up in Oregon and Washington Territory, but we didn't use any such invention. Our cylinder was made of glass and we got away with a good many bushels."

Rule for Calculating Speed of Pulleys.

The following rules have been handed to us for publication, as of probable interest to many of our readers:

Example 1.—To find the size of driving pulley, multiply the diameter of the driven by the number of revolutions it should make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driver; the quotient will be the size of the driver.

Example 2.—Diameter and revolutions of driver being given, to find the diameter of the driven that shall make a given number of revolutions, multiply the diameter of the driver by the number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be the size of the driven.

Example 3.—To find number of revolutions of the driven pulley, multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide by the diameter of the driven. The quotient will be the number of revolutions of the driven.

The following examples will assist in determining diameters and speeds of pulleys:

A 30 inch pulley making 180 revolutions per minute, drives by countershaft with a 12-inch pulley. What is the speed of the latter? Ans.—$180 \times 30 \div 12 = 450$ revolutions per minute.

A countershaft is to make 450 revolutions per minute, driven by a 30-inch pulley making 180 revolutions per minute. What will be the diameter of the countershaft pulley? Ans.—$180 \times 30 \div 450 = 12$ inches.

In calculating toothed gears, substitute the number of teeth for the diameters, as above.—*Power.*

PAID FOR HIS DINNER.—Lovers of dogs will be interested in the following true story: A lady was visiting friends at the seaside, where there was a fine dog whose master was in the habit of giving him money every day to buy meat for his dinner from the butcher's cart. The lady, admiring the handsome, intelligent animal, called him to her as she sat at breakfast, and fed him from her plate. The dog at once went to his master, and, standing on his hind legs, pawed and scratched at the gentleman's breast-pocket. At first the master failed to understand, and ordered him away, but, the creature persisting, he finally said: "Well, I do believe he wants his money," and offered him a coin, which the dog instantly took, and, trotting up to the friendly visitor, deposited it in her lap, with a wag of his tail and a look which seemed to say, "I always pay the butcher, and why not you?"—*Boston Gazette.*

THE FARM.

THE LITTLE RED COW.

They sing of the graceful Jersey,
The queen of the modern churn,
The beautiful cow whose butter
To masses of gold will turn.
We dim not one ray of glory
That over her fame is shed,
But here's to the "little Devon,"
The trim little cow in red.

The beautiful, haughty Shorthorn,
The "red and white and roan,"
The elegant white-faced Hereford,
Will sneer at our cow and groan.
But brave is the little Devon,
She holds up her shapely head,
And stands by her chosen colors,
The trim little cow in red.

The little red cow is modest—
No wonderful master's hand
Has written her butter record
All over the smiling land.
Far up on the hights of honor,
Her banner has never led;
She works with a modest patience,
This trim little cow in red.

The little red cow is patient,
She never will fret or moan
Because of the bare, bleak pastures
When summer's warm days have flown.
She knows that the rain and sunshine
Alike in our lives are shed;
She looks for a better future,
This trim little cow in red.

A modest and patient woman
Who cares not when glory calls,
Can build an annex to heaven
Inside of four roughened walls,
When many a stately lady,
Who begs for the world's renown,
Will find her home sunshine darkened,
Her happiness trampled down.

And thus does the little Devon,
Untouched by the blinding glare
Of glory, work on, and ever
Seek bravely to do her share.
Then here's to the little Devon,
This wreath for her shapely head,
The beautiful, modest Devon,
The trim little cow in red.

—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

There is no subject upon which legitimate producers and the consumer should be more at oneness than in defending the dairy interests and securing to family use pure and wholesome dairy butter. Certainly the dairymen can receive nothing but injury from the manufacture of spurious butter, known as oleomargarine, as it brings a cheaply-made article into competition with a genuine product. which has an actual cost much greater. It is self-evident that under such competition, where the first cost of dairy butter is in excess of a figure at which the spurious can be sold for a highly remunerative profit, olemargarine could ruin the dairy interests and would do so whenever the supply from increasing factories for making so-called butter from refuse fat so far increased the supply as to sharply lessen the demand. Fortunately the action of Congress at its last session passed an Act known as the oleomargarine bill, which "does the works of righteousness" by requiring all spurious butter to be plainly labelled, so as to show its true character, and exacting a license fee from manufacturers and venders. This Act went into effect on the 1st inst., and it is hoped will not only be effective in protecting the interests and rights of dairymen and farmers, but also the general public from being defrauded and imposed upon by having a disgusting and nauseating cheat palmed upon them in a sort of highwayman style.

Now that dairymen are to be protected and encouraged in producing genuine butter, they can with renewed propriety address themselves to raising the quality of their unctious productions to the highest degree of excellence with assurance of the fact that the improvement in quality will bring a corresponding increase in demand and profit. To this end it is in place to remark that the best butter makers in England, Ireland and Jersey, as well as in the country, are gradually dropping the practice of seasoning butter with salt, and are using brine in its place. Those who are far enough along to appreciate the difference between gathering butter in a lump and handling it in granules, are in a position to adopt brine seasoning with ease and a decided benefit. All that is necessary for such a butter maker to do is, when his butter has come, to wash in the usual way with water till it will run off clear, and then immerse the granules of butter in brine as strong as it can be made, and let the butter lie in it the same length of time he would have the salt dissolve if he had used dry salt, and then press the butter into a solid form, avoiding any friction or grinding motion while reducing it to a solid. In this way all working will be avoided, and the butter left in the best possible condition for keeping, and have an even color and the highest flavor it is possible for it to have. By laying in strong brine a few hours the brine will draw the water out of the butter the same as dry salt would.

Brine makes a more even distribution of the saline flavor than dry salt can do, and it will relieve the butter of any excess of water it may contain just as readily as salt in crystals can, and put it in readiness for packing in as little, if not less, time. It is by some supposed that salt strikes into butter better if dry salt is worked into it than it would if covered with brine, but this is a misapprehension of the action of salt; neither salt nor brine strikes into butter at all. There is no affinity between salt and butter or brine and butter. In seasoning butter with either, the salt remains in butter only as a foreign body mechanically mixed. It seasons only what it touches in any case, and brine will touch more of it than salt can. It is not enough to apply brine or salt and pack the butter at once, for the reason that newly-churned butter often (but not always) contains more water in its composition than is desirable or safe for the welfare of the butter or that of the consumer.

COMMON HORSE BREEDING.

The more I see of this wide world, writes a horseman who understands his business, the more astonished I am that so many men are found trying to make a little money by raising colts without any knowledge of breeding, without any familiarity with the history of the great families of horses, without any knowledge of the performances of horses, and without any turf journal to give them the information they require. A man might just as well try to be a preacher without a Bible. I some time ago met a well-to-do farmer, owner of four good-looking mares, who does not know the breeding of them. He argued good humoredly, and said he could raise just as good stock without a pedigree, and and it was hard to prove to him that he was wrong. He takes considerable credit upon himself for the shrewdness of his views. He reads no breeding or turf journals. He breeds his mares to the lowest stud-fees, and in three years his colts are actually not worth raising. Colts of the same mares might be valuable if the mares were sent to a well-bred stallion, representative of the best families. This man has a reputation in his town, and thinks he is a shrewd breeder, but, to show that he is not shrewd in breeding, in a year or so he will see some right-minded breeder sell his colts, which have been carefully bred at yearlings, for $500, while he will not receive more than $50 or $75 for his yearlings, the produce of the common and cheap horse.

SHIPPING FRUIT EAST.

The *Press and Horticulturist*, in a recent article, says: There seems to be considerable of a diversity of opinion as to the feasibility of shipping our summer fruits East in a satisfactory manner, and the old cry "over production" is again raised, as the report comes over the wires that several cargoes of our luscious fruits arrived at the Eastern markets in a very bad condition. We think the fears are entirely groundless, and that if the quantity raised were a hundredfold greater there would still be a demand and the fruit would go through safe and sound. It is a peculiarity of the human mind that when emergencies arise, a way is always found to meet them. The raising of California fruit is yet in its infancy and is experimental, while the shipment East is still nearer its babyhood, and has all been done by guesswork. Last season was the first successful attempt to ship oranges long distances. There is still a vast amount of knowledge to be gained on that point and the vast improvements to be made. An orange on the tree will keep for months, resisting wind and weather, and yet a few days travel would destroy it. That has been partially overcome, and the time is not far distant when the ingenuity of man will keep them for a year as fresh as when picked, and carry them around the world it necessary. So with our more delicate summer fruits, there is no reason why they should not be laid down in New York as fresh and sound as when picked in California. If there is money in it, the skill of man can and will find it, and that there is money in shipping fruits, the fancy prices realized in New York and Eastern cities, when it happens to come through in good condition, amply testifies. Many ways and inventions have been tried, always with more or less success, and the one most needed, combining the minimum of cost with the maximum of keeping qualities, will yet be discovered, and a market will be opened for every kind of fruit that California can raise and in any quantity.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP.

The Oakland *Tribune* says: The estimate of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat as the result of the present crop in this State is too great by at least fifteen or twenty millions of bushels. The harvesting of the crops demonstrated that the estimate made a few months, or even a month ago, was greatly in excess of the real yield. The estimate was seized upon by the bears to depress the price, and the result has been to the great loss of the grain producers. If California produces 40,000,000 of bushels she will do exceedingly well. From many sections there comes news from the harvesters that the falling off from the estimate will reach from 20 to 40 per cent., while from nearly every section the harvest shows that the estimate was greatly exaggerated. The estimated immense crops was also used by the bag-ring to force the price of bags to a figure which is wholly unreasonable, cutting down the profits of the farmer, which, with the low price of wheat, makes his crops of little profit. Each year is a year of costly experience to the farmer that it is not wisdom to depend upon the wheat alone as a crop. That it is better to divide up the farm and raise a variety of crops if he would succeed. Many are turning their wheat fields into vineyards and orchards, and find that wealth is the result. More will each year follow in the same wake, and no longer place their whole dependence upon the uncertainties of this cereal crop. The farmers of the State are kept poor, and their lands are impoverished, by this continual raising of a single crop of wheat. Competition of wheat raisers in cheap-labor countries make the profits of a wheat crop very uncertain when the season is the most favorable. By raising a variety of crops the farmer is secured against this competition. If he makes little on wheat, he makes up on some other production. Good judgment would seem to indicate a universal change in the habits of the farming community if they would prosper. Less land, with a variety of productions, would bring competence, if not wealth, where large holdings now hardly serve to make both ends meet. Experience is often a very costly teacher, but its lessons are very impressive and forcible, as the farmers of the State have found out.

LARGE APPLES.

H. Myers, who owns a ranch near Belle mill, about thirty miles east of Red Bluff, in the pine woods, a beautiful little valley in the mountains, brought to the *Sentinel* office this morning six very large red apples, a sample of many bushels grown in his orchard this year. We had the curiosity to measure them the largest way round, with the following result: The largest measured 14¾ inches, two 14½ each, two 14, and one 13½, making a total of exactly 84 inches. These apples were grown without irrigation, as all of Mr. Myers' fruit is, except some very early apples that he wishes to ripen early. These apples will keep sound and fresh until next year. There are thousands of acres in Tehama county just as good for fruit and vegetables as Mr. Myers' land.—*Red Bluff Sentinel.*

CORN PLANTED IN JULY.

The foothill country is becoming more desirable for fruit and vegetables every season. Away up on the Champion Mill road, twenty miles east of this place, is W. O. Jennings' farm and stock ranch. It was said before he bought the place that corn and garden "truck" could not be grown there. Mr. Jennings has proved that assertion to be false. He planted corn, melons, potatoes, etc., the second day of July. The corn is now ripe, fine, large ears, and has been gathered and put into the barn. He has been using melons and potatoes nearly two months, which were large and well-flavored. The valley lands produce no better fruits than can be grown in the foothills.—*Red Bluff Sentinel.*

PLANTING ORANGE TREES.

It is evident that the boom in planting orange trees last winter in this vicinity, was the beginning of a lasting movement, and not a sudden impulse that will soon die out. Already two agents for nurseries have visited this town and met with encouraging orders. While it is possible that no large orange groves will be set out, yet almost every person that has room in his yard or grounds about town will increase his orange and lemon trees. It is also gratifying to know that many farmers through the foothills and down along Feather river, are making preparations to set out all the way from ten to two or three hundred trees apiece. The time is not distant when Oroville will be shipping many carloads of oranges each season.—*Oroville Register.*

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

At the public sale at Louisville, Ky., of twenty-seven head of pure-bred Herefords owned by G. W. Henry, of Chicago, fair prices were realized. Six bulls brought an average of $250 95, thus making an average of $144 80, and twenty-one females an average of $227 80 for the entire herd of twenty-seven. Of these all but one were purchased by Kentuckians living in the famous blue grass short-horn region. The Hereford folks are much elated over the result of the sale, as the blue-grass breeders have heretofore shunned the Herefords altogether.

The death of the famous Clydesdale stallion Darnley 222 is reported by the London *Live Stock Journal*, which says of him: "He was bred by the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart, and was without exception the most successful breeding stallion in Scotland. The loss to his owner, Mr. Riddell, and also to the country at large, is a heavy one. Darnley was foaled in 1872, and was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh in 1877 and 1884, as well as winner of champion cups at Dumfries in 1878 and Edinburgh in 1884, and the Glasgow premium in 1876 and 1877. Only a few weeks ago it was reported that Darnley had been hired for the fourth year in succession by the Rhins of Galloway District Society."

The wholesale price of beef has, says the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, not been so low for the last thirty years. Prime carcasses of American beef were recently disposed of at the Birkenhead Lairages at 4½d (9 cents) per pound. First-class store cattle were a drug at Chester Fair, and could only be disposed of at a reduction of at least 50 per cent. as compared with the prices realized two years since. It is, therefore, expected that very heavy losses will be sustained by the exporters of American live cattle and dressed beef.

The Jersey Cattle Breeders of Illinois will meet at the Palmer House in Chicago November 10th. As several matters of interest will be considered at their meeting a good attendance is desired. This meeting comes about the same time as the meeting of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, so it will be a good time for those interested in dairy products to be on hand.

GENERAL NOTES.

The reason why thorough fumigation does not entirely destroy vermin in hen-houses is because they are constantly hatching out from eggs deposited previously, and whose vitality is not destroyed. Repeating the process is necessary until the last are done for. The cleaner the hen-house can be kept, the less liable it will be to harbor the eggs. Removal of the filth will destroy many and make less fumigation necessary.

A flock of hens will pay for themselves before they are one year old if they are rightly cared for. You can sell them, if you choose, for a good price and raise another lot, but it is not advisable to do so, as the second year is the most profitable, but do not keep them after they are two years old, for after that age they do not pay so well.

The Chief of Police of Breslau has issued an order forbidding the sale of butter containing more than 3 per cent. of salt and 15 per cent. of water. The *Landwirthschaftliche Zeitung fur Westphalen* not long ago stated that the butter sold in the market of Munster contained on an average between 12 and 36 per cent. of water.

A squash weighing 60 pounds, a Shasta beet 27 inches in circumference and 2 feet long, and stalks of corn 10 feet high, loaded with gigantic ears, are on exhibition at the real estate office.—*Fall River Mail.*

DECORATED WITH A LIVE BUG.—One of the most notable guests who spent the summer here, and who just departed, was a blonde lady from New Orleans, who was conspicuous at the hops for her diamonds, her skyterrier with a gold collar, and a black Machette beetle with gold harness and chain. She was originally a guest at one of the fashionable down-town hotels, but she persisted in having the ugly beetle crawling around her at the table, and the more fastidious guests broke out in open revolt and threatened the management with abdication. She retired to a cottage and spent her evenings as a lonely spectator at the hops of the up-town hotels. She would gather around her a crowd of curious folks, who would gaze with admiration at her wonderful Brazilian beetle chained to her bosom. The terrier was her only companion. Her purse was always well filled, her diamonds measured always a peck, but she suggested mystery with all her wealth or appearances of wealth.—*Atlantic Cor. of Philadelphia News.*

Do NOT put off taking a medicine. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

VOTE OF SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

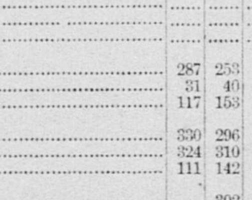
CANDIDATES.	First Supervisor Dist.			Second Supervisor District.				Third Supervisor District.				Fourth Supervisor District.													Fifth Supervisor District.																Totals
	Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 4	Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 4	Guthries	Oak Hall	North Florin	Brighton	Pattersons	Couchs	Antelope	Ashland	Folsom	Mormon Isl.	Halfway H.	Lincoln s. h.	Natoma	Howells	Mich. Bar	Live Oak	Florin	Elk Grove	Union House	Freeport	Franklin	Richland	Courtland	Walnut Gro.	Isleton	Hicksville	Galt	Clay Station	Johnsonv'le	
For Governor—																																									
John F. Swift, R	306	290	395	156	272	160	312	293	181	299	204	90	52	31	46	30	20	40	17	104	17	26	5	12	51	29	19	47	90	26	20	29		47	27		23	73	44	57	3912
Washington Bartlett, D	103	128	182	149	140	163	195	154	86	138	100	60	28	16	45	48	17	25	12	96	5	9	5	12	51	23	31	20	65	9	19	30		16	12		24	75	26	23	2336
P. D. Wigginton, A	5	15	11	6	2	4	12	13	3	13	4								1		1	1					1			1				12	1						120
C. C. O'Donnell, U. L	20	12	22	21	48	31	25	20	14	14	13	8	3							3	1							3				1									227
Joel Russell, P	5	5	19	3	2	2	11	11	5	13	4	5	1	6		4		1	1					2	3	2	1	5	20	5	16	2		5	10			8	3		183
For Lieutenant-Governor—																																									
R. W. Waterman, R	315	300	420	173	284	170	334	312	187	309	212	101	58	35	53	32	20	44	18	102	19	24	5	14	51	29	20	52	92	32	26	31		59	31		23	72	43	57	4142
Michael F. Tarpey, D	109	136	188	155	164	173	199	162	91	150	108	61	26	16	39	49	18	22	12	99	5	12	5	12	52	23	32	21	65	9	18	30		11	12		25	75	27	23	2426
A. D. Boren, P	5	4	14	2	3	3	13	11	6	14	5	1		1		3									2	2		1	18		11	2		4	7			9	3		150
Horace Bell, U. L	6	2	2	6	15	4	7	4	3	4																															53
Secretary of State—																																									
Walter S. Moore, R	307	283	416	171	290	172	327	310	187	296	209	96	55	31	53	32	20	42	16	54	17	23	5	10	51	29	20	48	86	24	19	31		43	28		23	72	43	57	3980
William C. Hendricks, D	126	151	192	157	167	169	206	162	93	156	108	63	28	15	39	48	18	24	13	143	5	13	5	13	52	23	32	22	70	9	18	29		11	13		25	75	27	23	2528
C. N. Wilson, A	2	8	6	4	2	1	8	12	3	4	4								1													1		12	1						60
F. E. Kellogg, P	3	5	16	4	6	5	14	4	6	20	4	6		7		2								3	2	2		2	10	8	18	2		8	8			7	3		177
For Controller—																																									
James E. Denny, R	305	284	389	165	277	150	314	300	178	273	210	92	56	31	36	32	20	41	17	87	19	23	5	10	48	29	20	50	89	20	17	31		46	27		21	73	43	57	3869
John P. Dunn, D	130	164	225	166	185	195	228	181	105	188	108	72	28	21	56	50	18	25	13	113	3	13	5	16	55	23	32	24	68	21	31	30		20	18		27	76	27	23	2771
J. A. Fairbanks, P	4	3	13	2	3	3	12	10	5	13	5	1		1											2	2		1	18		7	2		8	5			7	3		130
For State Treasurer—																																									
Jacob H. Neff, R	314	300	413	167	286	172	327	308	186	305	208	96	57	31	52	32	20	41	17	102	19	23	5	11	51	29	20	49	91	24	20	30		50	31		23	73	43	57	4070
Adam Herold, D	112	145	194	153	161	176	198	158	89	147	111	62	26	15	40	48	18	25	12	99	5	13	5	12	52	23	32	21	63	9	17	30		10	11		25	75	27	23	2402
George T. White, A	2	4	4	3	2	1	[illegible]		3	4	4								1													1		12	1						54
H. S. Graves, P	5	4	13	4	5	1	13	12		15	5	6		7		2								3	2	2		4	21	8	18	2		2	7			8	3		173
John Weil, U. L	4		4	5	11	3				4																															31
For Attorney-General—																																									
William H. H. Hart, R	315	297	424	174	292	176	337	312	188	306	206	100	57	37	52	35	20	42	17	98	19	23	5	14	52	30	20	52	92	33	23	30		48	34		23	73	42	57	4141
George A. Johnson, D	117	145	189	157	169	173	200	164	93	149	108	63	26	15	39	47	18	24	12	104	5	13	5	12	52	26	32	21	65	8	18	30		11	12		25	75	28	23	2457
Alfred A. Daggett, A	2	4	5	4	2	2	6	5	2	6	6								1													1		12	1						59
George Babcock, P	5	5	13	2	3	2	11	10	6	15	5	1		1		2									2	2		1	18		11	2		3	3			8	3		131
For Surveyor-General—																																									
Theodore Reichert, R	323	302	429	177	296	178	344	321	194	311	214	96	58	37	53	32	20	42	18	99	19	23	5	11	51	29	20	49	90	24	19	31		56	30		23	72	43	57	4173
E. O. Miller, D	110	339	189	155	163	174	200	156	86	148	106	63	26	15	39	48	13	24	12	102	5	13	5	12	52	25	32	21	66	9	18	30		11	12		25	75	27	23	2442
G. B. Tolman, P	5	4	12	4	5	1	13	12	6	15	5	6		7		2								2	2	1		4	19	8	18	7		7	8			8	3		180
For Clerk of the Supreme Court—																																									
James A. Orr, R	319	294	416	163	284	175	825	309	186	306	206	96	57	31	53	32	20	42	17	91	19	23	5	11	52	27	20	50	91	22	19	30		44	28		23	75	46	57	4046
J. D. Spencer, D	110	141	197	159	165	171	207	162	91	148	108	68	26	21	39	50	18	24	12	109	5	13	5	15	52	26	32	24	65	19	25	30		11	14		25	74	24	23	2508
Samuel Frew, A	2	7	4	5	2	1	6	5	3	4	4								1													1		12	1						66
J. Lyons, P	5	4	13	2	3	3	12	11	6	14	6	1		1											2	2		1	18		11	2		7	7			7	3		132
A. F. Darling, U. L	4		1	5	10	2			3	2																															27
Superintendent of Public Instruction—																																									
Ira G. Hoitt, R	323	298	418	174	288	175	335	315	189	398	211	100	58	37	53	35	20	42	18	100	19	23	5	14	51	27	20	53	94	33		31		56	29		23	74	43	57	4148
Andrew J. Moulder, D	110	144	195	155	163	172	206	159	91	153	108	68	26	15	39	47	18	24	12	101	5	13	5	12	52	23	32	21	65	8		30		11	14		25	75	27	23	2453
D. A. Mobley, P	3	4	14	2	3	2	10	11	6	14	6	1		1		2									2	2		1	16			2		7	7			7	3		137
Miss Kate Kennedy, U. L	3	6	3	5	12	4	5	4	3	2																															47
For Congress—																																									
Joseph McKenna, R	323	293	421	167	284	179	335	314	188	317	212	96	64	32	54	32	20	43	18	92	16	23	5	11	52	29	20	51	94	24	19	30		44	26		23	73	43	57	4130
Henry C. McPike, D	105	145	191	169	163	169	205	160	90	141	106	64	20	15	28	48	18	23	12	109	7	13	5	12	51	23	32	21	63	10	18	31		35	15		25	74	27	23	2466
W. W. Smith, P	2	3	13	4	5	2	1	12	6	15	7	4		5											2		1	3	17	6	18	2		5	8			9	3		156
For Railroad Commissioner—																																									
A. Abbott, R	347	317	457	251	331	224	364	352	208	332	231	103	67	31	52	32	31	45	19	139	18	27	5	12	55	29	26	50	78	20	19	31		47	28		24	74	39	57	4553
J. A. Filcher, D	85	126	154	184	130	124	177	129	75	134	88	50	17	21	49	50	7	21	9	61	6	9	5	14	47	23	22	25	74	21	25	29		8	14		24	73	31	23	2044
Henry Wilson, A	1	3	2	1	1	1				1																															10
W. C. Damon, P	5		12		3	1	9	6	4	7	4	1		1											2		1		12		11	2		7	7			7	3		106
For Member State Board Equalization—																																									
L. C. Morehouse, R	322	295	424	173	288	177	336	313	108	306	210	100	57	35	54	34	20	42	17	97	17	23	5	14	51	29	20	52	91	33	26	30		44	29		22	73	43	57	4130
Charles R. Randall, D	109	145	192	159	162	169	203	163	91	150	110	63	27	15	40	48	18	24	13	105	7	13	5	12	52	23	32	22	66	8		31		23	13		25	75	27	23	2452
A. J. Gregg, P	3	4	13	2	3	2	9	10	6	16	5	1		1											2			1	18			8		7	8			8	3		112
—Shear	4		1	5	11					1																															22
For Associate Justices (long term)—																																									
A. Van R. Patterson, R	271	291	426	172	287	161	327	320	191	307	221	101	57	37	51	34	20	44	18	94		24	5	14	52	30	19	53	111	33	35	33		63	36		28	83	46	57	4163
T. B. McFarland, R	332	192	427	185	298	211	343	324	193	305	211	105	50	37	52	36	21	46	20	103		24	5	14	48	35	20	50	98	31	27	29		56	25		22	74	39	57	4247
J. F. Sullivan, D	117	145	196	159	172	185	203	179	94	178	105	62	32	15	27	46	17	22	10	104		11	5	12	52	21	33	21	59	10	18	29		10	14		23	73	27	23	2532
Byron Waters, D	100	134	183	147	151	133	192	146	88	140	97	59	27	14	29	48	18	20	12	98		11	5	12	54	18	32	21	64	8	17	31		11	13		27	74	27	23	2306
W. G. Murphy, P	2	4	16	2	2	2	10	1	6	14	6	1		1											2			1	18		11	2		7	7			8	3		136
R. Thompson, P				1	2																																				3
For Associate Justice (short term)—																																									
N. Hamilton, R	287	275	394	157	267	168	301	277	180	287	188	97	51	31	48	32	19	40	16	97		22	5	11	49	29	19	47	91	20	18	30		38	28		28	71	43	57	3815
Jackson Temple, D	147	171	231	172	186	180	244	207	105	185	136	72	33	22	42	50	18	26	14	105		14	5	15	56	26	33	28	74	21	35	32		36	25		27	85	30	23	2929
G. A. Nourse, U. L	4		1	5	6	2	6	4	2	2																															32
For State Senator—																																									
F. R. Dray, R	280	279	396	169	266	165	319	321	170	300	203	91	53	27	48	33		42	18	69	14	22	5	5	49	26	20	44	97	19	20	27		55	31		21	82	43		3856
John T. Carey, D	135	133	180	140	154	147	176	125	93	132	95	64	28	17	34	42		24	12	121	9	14	5	14	43	25	32	26	64	8	19	32		15	12		27	68	24		2327
E. G. Morton, I	17	24	37	20	32	31	41	33	19	28	22	10		8	10	7								7	10			5		13	8	2						2			390
M. F. Clayton, P	4	3	9	2	1	2	7	7	5	12	3			1						1				2	2	2			14	1	8	1		4	6			8	4		107
For the Assembly—																																									
H. W. Carroll, R	315	294	423					320	188																																1540
J. E. Parker, I. and D	117	143	191					155	98																																706
R. G. Hart, P	3	5	13					11	4																																36
L. S. Taylor, R				159	268	167	323			299	211																														1427
James G. Davis, D				169	183	180	210			157	113																														1012
J. R. McConnell, P				2		1	3			10	4																														20
Seymour Carr, R												89	60	21	50	16		40	18	90	16	22	5	6	10	24	19	21	59	18	19	34		50	29		28	90	57		944
C. Deterding, D												67	23	23	37	53		26	12	104	7	12	5	9	48	18	33	48	96	7	17	26		21	13		21	64	12		802
D. W. Taylor, I																11					1	2		11	46			3		16	9	3									73
L. G. Baldwin, P												8		1											1	1			17	1	9	1		3	7			7	2		51
For County Clerk—																																									
Wm. B. Hamilton, R	327	319	451	179	307	196	358	351	201	320	221	106	65	29	54	39		57	25	104	19	24	5	11	52	31	28	53	105	30	24	34		61	35		28	78	46		4357
E. D. Shirland, D	93	108	146	141	137	146	161	115	76	123	85	48	18	15	31	41		9	5	91	5	12	5	11	45	21	26	17	52	4	16	25		7	9		21	67	23		1290
C. A. Maydwell, P	19	16	28	12	18	10	39	19	11	30	14	10		7		1		16						4	8	2		3		6	15	3		6	6			9	3		301
For Sheriff—																																									
M. M. Drew, R	292	257	367	164	268	167	289	275	178	277	186	85	51	27	45	29		39	19	83	16	22	5	10	48	24	15	36	63	12	13	12		56	28		26	75	42		3601
Robert Allen, D	108	155	189	147	161	159	188	152	85	135	90	86	28	18	35	45		24	17	115	7	14	5	13	41	28	34	37	61	18	16	44		11	13		21	70	25		2380
E. M. Leitch, P	35	30	68	19	32	22	69	60	26	62	44	22		7	11	5					1			3	17		3	8	47	11	26	7		6	9			10	3		666
For County Assessor—																																									
A. L. Frost, R	291	258	395	161	270	178	305	285	188	298	186	78	54	19	41	33		44	16	96	19	26	5	8	50	29	27	18	50	8	16	27		17	15		18	71	40		3651
Chesterfield Wells, D	147	190	222	173	191	168	245	197	96	163	135	87	29	33	53	49		22	14	102	5	10	5	18	56	23	25	55	105	33	37	30		48	22		30	77	29		2935
L. D. Green, P	2	6	12	2		2	9	6	3	12	3															2			9		1	1		8	12			7	3		101
For County Treasurer—																																									
John L. Huntoon, R	255	248	355	152	247	140	285	276	173	277	184	84	49	25	48	29		38	18	96	19	23	5	11	51	28	18	42	91	21	14	25		55	28		23	76	42		3555
E. Klebitz, D	180	193	254	182	212	205	259	198	107	177	132	76	32	26	41	50		28	12	106	5	13	5	15	51	24	34	26	64	20	31	36		11	14		25	72	26		2944
F. H. L. Weber, P	5	6	15	2	2	3	12	19	5	19	7	2		2	2	3									4	2		7	20	2	10	1		8	8			8	3		198
For District Attorney—																																									
Elwood Bruner, R	209	273	387	165	266	168	302	299	177	285	199	96	62	24	51	35		42	18	101	19	23	5	12	52	26	23	42	96	25	18	38		56	26		20	75	44		3758
W. S. Church, D	122	164	221	168	192	180	233	175	104	160	120	67	21	28	39	44		24	12	99	5	13	5	14	46	20	29	32	61	15	26	20		15	12		24	72	25		2610
C. H. Dunn, P	8	9	18	2	2	3	17	13	5	23	4			1												8			17	2	11	1		9	12			9	3		179
For County Auditor and Recorder—																																									
J. H. Miller, R	313	287	413	166	278	190	326	299	183	286	185	98	56	29	54	33		45	16	99	19	23	5	8	51	27	34	51	101	20	29	34		42	38		25	77	44		3978
J. S. Meredith, D	99	116	150	147	135	126	165	121	80	117	76	55	24	15	36	49		18	13	99	5	12	5	9	47	23	18	20	56	3	17	28		20	11		23	73	24		2036
A. M. Aubertus, P	5	3	14	2	1	2	10	9	5	14	4														2	2			16	10	8	1		6	1			2	3		121
J. F. Carter, I	22	37	53	18	50	33	49	56	17	58	58	12		6		3				2				10	3					10	10	2						1			525
For Superintendent of Schools—																																									
B. F. Howard, R	313	289	413	170	282	159	318	295	187	297	196	68	57	28	50	42		42	18	82	19	27	3	6	48	31	21	4	89	12	22	35		18	25		22	83	55		3868
W. L. Willis, D	125	154	204	164	182	193	231	190	98	171	122	85	26	29	42	40		24	12	117	5	9	7	19	53	21	31	71	71	28	28	26		57	24		28	69	15		2773
C. W. Clement, P			1																												3										4
For Public Administrator—																																									
S. B. Smith, R	272	266	374	163	271	147	304	277	166	262	189	92	54	31	54	37		40	18	84	19	27	5	9	55	30	21	45	96	22	14	25		44	25		23	74	39		3679
G. F. Bronner, D	164	173	241	169	195	203	232	194	114	199	130	70	29	18	36	46		26	12	117	5	9	5	17	42	22	30	29	60	19	33	36		12	18		25	74	30		2836
T. H. O'Neal, P	5	7	12	4	1	1	10	11	4	13	4														4	2					8	1		7	7			8	3		111
For Coroner—																																									
J. Frank Clark, R	319	295	403	173	296	181	334	307	194	308	205	101	65	31	57	41		40	18	99	18	22	5	16	51	29	31	54	98	29	21	35		58	21		23	78	43		3091
Frank Thompson, D	84	103	148	142	122	128	155	117	72	121	87	58	16	14	29	39		23	12	96	4	12	5	10	46	23	21	17	59	5	17	23		12	11		24	73	25		1945
John Hillhouse, P	3	9	22	3	6	3	8	20	10	23	11			1	1										2	2			17		9	1		7	7			8	3		174
H. Voeller, I	30		58	18		36	59			22																															223
For County Surveyor—																																									
J. C. Pierson, R	323	302	439	172	299	182	346	319	193	310	207	106	56	37	58	36		42	18	102	19	22	7	16	56	26	18	53	90	38	29	33		50	29		20	74	43		4164
A. G. Winn, D	105	133	176	150	152	164	189	154	88	148	110	58	25	15	32	46		24	12	100	19	13	3	10	46	26	33	21	66	8	18	28		17	7		27	73	26		282
J. D. Moynahan, P	9	5	14	9	15	6	11	13	6	14	5	1													2	2			19		8	1		7	8			8	3		172
For Supervisor—																																									
F. F. Tebbets, R	262	239	368																																						869
M. Fay, D	107	199	248																																						554
J. O. Hestwood, P	5		10																																						15
J. C. Sawyer, R																									[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	424
H. C. Ross, D																									[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	547
P. H. Latourette, P																									[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
For Police Judge—																																									
Henry Buckley, R	287	253	352	202	278	189	287	244	159	259	162																														2672
James Galloway, D	31	40	65	32	54	49	52	35	19	47	42																														466
W. A. Henry, I	117	153	215	95	122	117	207	202	106	167	115																														1616
For City Justices—																																									
Chas. N. Post, R	330	296	447	170	293	175	350	333	195	373	210																														3112
James B. Devine, R	324	310	444	177	308	197	371	341	191	341	213																														3176
Peter Hannan, D	111	142	180	160	169	182	193	148	94	149	107																														1635
For Township Justice—																																									
George G. Davis, R		302	430	166	288	184				310																															1690
For Constables—																																									
Frank Swift, R	287	300	420	178	283	186	341	330	190	318	210																														3043
Thomas Rowe, R	286	263	383	160	259	196	304	280	179	280	183																														2773
Peter Fitzsimmons, D	131	153	192	171	200	169	198	124	91	161	116																														1742
—— Klein	109	130	210	130	136	123	183	148	89	144	108																														1515
Heath Amendment—																																									
For	47	72	95	33	55	32	52			54																															440
Heath Amendment—																																									
Against	147	176	258	174	183	188	262			196																															1584

THINGS HUMOROUSLY INCLINED.

AH, MY POLLY! AIN'T SHE JOLLY?

Ot plumpful Poll (not my lithe Moll !)
The Forty-fed, the tan and red ;
(Ne'er my heaven-bred and sylphine-sped)—
Of Poll, O Muse (I have the blues !)
Pour forth thy strain ! Nor screech in vain !
But set at rest the "Fair-Fat's" breast,
Lest Bridget "shove" once more her "love"
On the Gazette. Fair Steak-grease-tte,
Don't spot the floor and kitchen door
With thy galore of doggerel sore !

And now, by gall ! look at my Pall—



She won't sit up when bid : "Git up !"
M. S. L.

October 24, 1886.

Pat: "And who is it lives there, Mike, in the big stone house?" Mike: "Why, that old gentleman I was tellin' ye of that died so sudden last winter of a fever."

A butter-maker has failed in Illinois for $100,000. He could have made his butter stronger, but his motto was: "Good, butter, bust," and he couldn't stand it.

"Who is that man, ma?" said a little Minneapolis boy. "Which man, child?" "That one that's doin' up that sugar, and that comes to our house sometimes." "Hush! child, that's your pa. He's busy now."

"These candidate fellers," cries an exasperated farmer, "can talk pretty slick about the grandeur and independence of farm life, but I'll wager my last year's straw hat that none of 'em ever tried to convince a pig that it ought to go out of the garden by way of the same hole in the fence that it came in?"

"Mamma," said Bobby, "does the Lord love little children?" "O, yes, indeed," replied mamma. "And does he like to romp with them?" "Romp with them? What put that idea in your head, Bobby?" "My Sunday-school teacher. She said that whomsoever the Lord loveth He chaseth."

He was in the habit of coming home night after night at 2 o'clock in the morning. She grew weary of this and rendered his latchkey useless by locking the front door. He was obliged to ring the bell, and was horror-stricken when his wife appeared at the window and murmured: "Go away, George; I expect my husband home every moment." He has become domesticated.

Last week an explosion of over two tons of powder out West shook the whole city, and wrecked everything in the neighborhood. When the explosion occurred a deaf old lady, who lived about a block away, pricked up her ears and said, "Come in." She then turned smiling to her daughter, and exclaimed, "Law me! I do believe I'm getting back my hearing. I heard that knock at the door as plainly as ever I heard anything in my life."

PREHISTORIC STAR-CHARTS.—Astronomy antedates history. A stone slab just presented to the Russian Archæological Society by Prince Putiatin, bears a carefully, though rudely drawn representation of the constellation of the Great Bear. The slab, with other specimens of man's work in the Stone Age, was dug up at a station on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway. Some years ago a similar slab was found near Weimar.

THREE DOSES Red Star Cough Cure cured my cold.—Mr. H. Maddock, Detroit, Mich.

Household Hints.

Back window sills are made more attractive if painted a soft green or red and filled with some plant. An oblong box of live-forever or Creeping Charlie will grow luxuriantly and require but little care.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a pared potato in it.

In finding places for kitchen utensils study every time to place them where it will take the least walking to reach them.

To clean a porcelain kettle, fill half full of hot water and put in a tablespoonful of powdered borax; let it boil. If this doesn't remove all the stains, scour with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

Insomnia has been cured by bandaging one of the legs at the knee with layers of wet calico and covering these with a sheet of waterproof cloth. The vessels of the leg were dilated and the amount of blood in the head diminished, and sleep followed.

To keep insects out of bird cages, tie up a little sulphur in a bag and suspend it in a cage. Red ants will never be found in closet or drawer if a small bag of sulphur be kept there.

Small umbrellas are effective for shades on lamps and gas chandeliers. Those of Japanese paper are covered with orange, pink or crimson roses made out of tissue paper, and are fastened to a shield at one side of the globe. A large bow of ribbon of the same color fastens the handle.

SALT FOR CLEANING TOBACCO PIPES.—A Celtic friend of mine, who possesses more than the average hopefulness of his sanguine race, met me on Chestnut street yesterday with a smile as broad as a full moon. "Me fortune's made, me bye," said he. "I haven't it quite in me fist yet, but it's as sure as death and the tax-rate man." When pressed to reveal what extraordinary good luck had befallen him, my friend drew me up into the shadow of the Girard House, and after looking carefully about him, breathed into my expectant ear the word "salt!" I waited for a further explanation of course, and it came after my friend had observed that his startling announcement had had time to make the proper impression. "I haven't it patented yet," he said, "but it is surely worth it. I'll tell you what it is. While smoking my favorite clay-pipe last week I noticed that it was pretty strong, and I laid it aside and bought a new one. The idea struck me that something was needed in the bottom of the pipe to absorb the oil of the tobacco, and without any idea of its worth I tried a pinch of salt. Well, sir, as sure as I'm a Christian, that salt proved to be the very thing. It took up all the nicotine, and the pipe to-day is as sweet as when I first got it. Barring a few salty mouthfuls you get on the first whiff or two, there is nothing finer in the wurruld."—*Philadelphia News.*

LADIES DOFFING BONNETS AT THEATERS.—I have noticed at the theater this week, with no slight emotions of joy, that some ladies have taken to checking their bonnets and hats at the cloak-room and sitting without them through the play—not ladies in full-dress either, but ladies in the ordinary garb of the feminine American citizen. It is needless to say that a woman looks much more beautiful at the play without a bonnet than she does with one, and that the play looks very much more beautiful to the people behind her. I am told, on pretty good authority that this custom is going to grow until hats are no more worn by women in theaters than by men. Although there can be no question what is essentially the right thing in this matter, I wish I might provoke a controversy about it, because it would have to be settled somehow, and nothing is ever settled until it is settled right.—*Boston Post.*

Foreign Fortunes and American Dupes.

Dupes in America are told that enormous sums (ranging from $40,000,000 to $800,000,000), which represent the imaginary unclaimed estates, are lying in the Bank of England or in the Court of Chancery. As to the bank, Mr. White quoted the following from a letter written by the bank's chief accountant:

"There are no large amounts of unclaimed stocks or dividends standing in our books. Speaking generally, without having made an exhaustive research, which would involve some considerable labor, there are few amounts of £1,000, and probably none that exceed this sum by more than £100 or £200."

With regard to the Court of Chancery and those Americans who had assured the Legation that they "had enormous fortunes locked up in it," he said:

"It will doubtless cause some surprise and disappointment to such as these to be informed that the whole amount of money in the custody of the Court of Chancery at the present time is about £84,000,000, of which £83,000,000 belongs to owners who are known, leaving about £1,000,000 only of unclaimed or dormant funds."

While the excited heirs of the Chase Towneley estate were holding meetings in this country not long ago, one of them wrote to Minister Phelps at London. Mr. Phelps replied:

"All these statements are gross falsehoods, intended to obtain money from the credulous under pretense of prosecuting their claims. There is no money in the Bank of England belonging to the 'Lawrence-Towneley' or 'Chase-Towneley' or 'Towneley' estate, or to any claimants under either. There is no such estate in England as the 'Lawrence-Towneley' or 'Chase-Towneley' estate. The 'Towneley estate' is a landed property of about 18,000 acres, in the counties of Lancaster and York, which is now and has been for a very long time in the possession of its lawful owners. Their title is completely protected by the law."—*New York Times.*

A STUDENTLESS COLLEGE.—The William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., where so many of the first Presidents were educated, is dead in all but the name, yet still retains its privileges by a curious custom. Every morning the aged President rings the college bell, though not one student responds. The college is open and the charter is not forfeited. The institution was in 1836 the hot-bed of secession. The first demonstration was there made to familiarize the public mind with the idea of dissolution of the National Union. The first periodical in advocacy of this idea was printed and published there, entitled the *Partisan Leader*, and was intended to be the precursor of other similar productions. This effort to stir up sectional strife proved futile except among a few politicians of the South.

NOT A PARALLEL CASE.—One day, when in Florence, Paganini jumped into a cab and gave orders to be driven to the theater. The distance was not great, but he was late, and an enthusiastic audience was waiting to hear him perform the famous prayer of "Moise" on a single string. "How much do I owe you?" he inquired of the driver. "For you," said the man, who had recognized the great violinist, "the fare is ten francs." "What! Ten francs! You are certainly jesting." "I am speaking seriously. You charge as much for a place at your concert." Paganini was silent for a minute, and then, with a complacent glance at the rather too witty cabman, he said, handing him at the same time a liberal fare, "I will pay you ten francs when you drive me upon one wheel!"

ON THE RIVER.

Where wind and water meeting made
A tremor in the hues that fade
Between the sundown and night's shade
We floated on adown the river—
Not Death himself our souls might sever,
We felt we should so float forever.

And passion slept, secure from waking,
Our hearts forgot their ancient aching,
Our spirits so the past forsaking,
We knew that delicate hour and golden,
Delight was ours, and memory olden,
In poppy sleep was fast unfolden.

The lapping wave no boisterous billow,
Behind us swept past reed and willow,
Love for our guide and peace our pillow.
What joy to see the coy moon peeping
O'er dreaming hills and woodlands sleeping,
Ever her faithful vigil keeping.

O then for us do phantom morrow,
Full-fraught with old prophetic sorrow,
Might tease our souls to vainly borrow
The future's largess in that hour,
Whose wealth of unimagined dower
Sufficed for life, come sun, come shower.

—*J. Arthur Blaikie, in the Magazine of Art for November.*

ANIMALS IN THE EARTHQUAKE.—The engine horses of Charleston escaped and ran in wild affright, snorting and neighing, to the terror of all they passed. In the country the horses neighed out their distress, and the cows bellowed piteously. Animals that were stabled tried to break away, and failing to do so trembled and shivered in an agony of fear. Those that were at large fled to the woods, and sought to hide themselves from the mysterious danger in thickets and swamps. Half an hour after the frightful shock, a savage looking, but completely scared mastiff approached a reporter in the city, and licked his shoes, in mute appeal for help. Then the poor creature moved off and stopped, whining at everybody, and seeking admission on his terror-stricken way. It is alleged that at St. Johns Island at an early hour in the afternoon the sheep came hurriedly in from the fields, lay down in a circle, and filled the air with their moans. And that the chickens went to roost long before dark, and cackled for some time before the shock.—*Dumb Animals.*

MOST PERFECT MADE

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

LITTLE MAID WITH LOVERS TWAIN.

Was ever a soul so pestered; dear me, what shall I do?
I thought there was none like Robin, and loved him leal and true;
I thought there was none like Robin, but now that Jamie's here
I look at Robin and Jamie and both of them are dear!
And whether the old or new love wins I canna tell as yet.
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see which way my heart shall set!

Was ever a soul so worried? I would na do a wrong;
But there is Robin and Jamie—I canna to both belong;
Yet when a-walking with Robin I think him the finest lad,
And when Jamie comes a-wooing I canna for long be sad!
And whether the old or the new love wins I canna tell as yet.
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see which way my heart shall set!

Was ever a soul so beat about? I dinna, canna see
How that Robin and Jamie can both belong to me!
For Robin's like the sunshine, with eyes so sunny light.
And Jamie's like the darkness with eyes of dusky night.
And whether the old or new love wins I canna tell as yet.
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see which way my heart shall set!

Was ever a heart so badgered? Whichever way I turn,
Whether to Robin or Jamie, the truth I canna learn.
A many a thing in Robin helps me to hold him near,
And many a thing in Jamie makes him as passing dear!
And betwixt the old and new love my heart is sore beset!
Alack! Aweel! I'll wait and see, I will na wed as yet!

Jennie E. T. Dowe, in the Century.

NEW PRINCIPLE IN STEAM ENGINE.—An Iowa young man has, so says an exchange, invented a change in the construction of the steam engine which may lead to wonderful things. He dispenses with the steam-chest and the governor-balls that have for so long been regarded as indispensable to every engine, whether well-regulated or otherwise. In place of the latter he employs a pendulum, which permits the outflow of steam at an unvarying speed, but the slightest increase in velocity in the engine lessens the time that the steam has to escape into the cylinder. The apparatus thus effects an instantaneous check upon its own irregularities, which is comparatively slow when the governor is used, and it has the additional advantage of using less steam, while it largely simplifies the working gear. A trial engine was constructed recently, and works to a charm. It was taken down for shipment to Minneapolis, where it will be practically tested at real work. If it succeeds as well as it now promises to do, it will probably be the first of many thousands of engines built on the new plan.—*American Engineer.*

A little girl was sitting at the table opposite a gentleman with a waxed moustache. After gazing at him for several moments she exclaimed: "My kitty has got smellers too."

—FOR—
SICK HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION
and DYSPEPSIA,
—USE—
Dr. C. McLANE'S
—CELEBRATED—
LIVER PILLS.
—PREPARED BY—
Fleming Bros
PITTSBURG, PA.

☞ BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE. The Counterfeits are made in St. Louis, Mo. ap6-1yTuThS&w1y

GENERAL NOTICES.

Because it vitalizes the blood and every organ, is why PARKER'S TONIC cures so many. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c. s11-1tS

SOZODONT the ladies' pride,
Only rivals it deride.
Zephyrs of flower laden air,
Only with it can compare,
Doing good to everything,
On every side its praises ring;
Neglect to use it, ladies won't,
They all must have their SOZODONT.
jy1 1yTuThS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWS

Cure for the Deaf.—Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. s25-6mS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o17-1yS

If You Want a First-class Buggy, Cart, Phaeton, or anything in the Carriage line, go to HARRY BERNARD'S, Sixth and L streets. tf

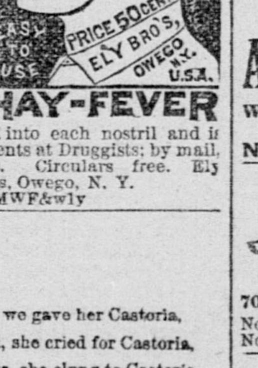
S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once and Cures

COLD in HEAD,
CATARRH,
HAY FEVER

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious Drugs and Offensive Odors.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. d7-1yMWF&w1y

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Dr. Henley's Strength-Giving Celery, Beef and Iron.

For nutritious and strength-giving food, nourishment for the brain, and to enrich the blood, Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron takes the lead. Sold by all druggists and country dealers. o8-1plmMWF

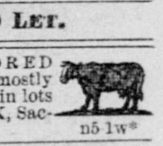
WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, speaking very little English, a Room and Board in a private American family; state terms. Address "A. H.," this office. n5-3t*

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good steady, sober man as Watchman. Inquire at WESTERN HOTEL, K street, between Second and Third. n4-1w*

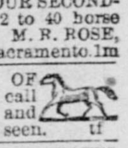
WANTED—MEN TO TEAM AND SCRAPE, $26. Also, 2 ranch hands and man cook, $40; a German dish washer, $25. Also, 3 waiters, $30; men to work in kitchens; man and wife. Female—A waitress, $20; a woman cook, $25; a German girl for housework, $25; also, 8 girls for housework. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. tf

FOR SALE—TO LET.



FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED Head of Young Stock; mostly Young Heifers. Will be sold in lots to suit. Address F. H. SLACK, Sacramento, Cal. n5-1w*

FOR SALE—SIX NEW AND FOUR SECOND-hand Engines, rating from 2 to 40 horse power; also, Horse-power Pumps M. R. ROSE, Capital Iron Works, No. 914 K st., Sacramento. 1m



FOR SALE—THREE SPANS OF fine Horses. For price, etc., call at the Union Brewery, Twentieth and O streets, where the horses can be seen. tf

FOR SALE—THE CALIFORNIA HOTEL will be sold reasonable on account of sickness of the proprietor. Inquire at the Hotel, corner Twelfth and I streets. o18-1m*

WALNUT SET, MARBLE-TOP, EIGHT pieces, just received and for sale at a bargain; also, two Pine Sets, two Carpets, one Buck Stove. Call at once to CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street. We buy, sell or exchange. Upholstering and Repairing at lowest rates. 1m

TO LET—CHEAP, TENEMENTS AND UNfurnished rooms—good location—suitable for housekeeping for small families. Inquire of D. GARDNER, northeast corner Fourth and I streets. tf

FOR SALE—ONE 6-HORSE POWER PORTable Engine and Boiler; 1 2-horse Truck and a light Buggy; all second-hand but in good order. Would take in exchange wood, coal, hay or grain. Apply at D. GARDNER'S, 401 I street. 1ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FARMS!

MY VARIED ASSORTMENT COMPRISES LANDS adapted to every variety of purpose, and will be furnished in large or small tracts, on easy terms, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I will Exchange some Fine Fruit Lands for City Property. For particulars, inquire at No. 426 K street. 1m

FOR SALE.

25 ACRES OF LAND SET OUT in Zinfandel Grapes, in full bearing; produced 5 tons to the acre this year. Apply to CHAS. R. PARSONS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 231 J street. tf

FARM FOR SALE!

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situated in Sacramento county, four miles from Folsom, on the line of the S. V. R. R., and six miles from Antelope Station, on the line of the C. P. Railroad, containing **440 ACRES**; all cleared and fenced, and in grain, except 90 acres, which is in summer fallow; abundantly supplied with water and wood; water for irrigating and raising alfalfa and fruits; also, Farming Implements, including two Header Wagons, with beds, Seed Sower, Ploughs, etc., will be given to the purchaser. For information, terms, etc., inquire of J. S. MEREDITH, Drugstore southeast corner Second and K streets, Sacramento. jy8-tf

A BARGAIN IN LAND!

$25,000 WILL BUY 719 ACRES OF THE Finest LAND in Sutter County. It has a Good Frame Dwelling, Large Barn, Sheds: Three Acres in Orchard and Vineyard; Five Wells, with an abundance of good water, and Two Windmills; main road runs through the place.

The property is divided into six fields, and is surrounded with a Hog-tight Fence. The Land can all be worked, and is suitable for Grain, Fruit or Vines.

Located one mile from Pleasant Grove Village, and Good School.

All or part is offered cheap, as it must be sold within sixty days. Part of purchase money may stand at low interest.

W. P. Coleman,
REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
No. 325 J street..............Sacramento, Cal.
P. BOHL. F. G. WATERHOUSE.
je8-1ptf

Langford Colony!
Langford Colony!

NOW READY FOR SETTLEMENT.

Surveys, Plans, Pamphlets having been completed, this valuable Land is now open to purchasers.

THE ATTENTION OF ANY ONE CONTEMplating the purchase of a home is particularly called to the property. A visit to this property will satisfy you that it is all that it has been represented to be.

Transportation and Markets.

Cheap and rapid transportation is of the utmost importance to those who are both producers and consumers. It cheapens all that he buys and enhances the price of all he produces. The "LANGFORD COLONY" is most advantageously situated in this respect. It is between two railroads that both connect with steamboats that run from the Sacramento and San Joaquin points to the Golden Gate. This gives the cheapest freight and passenger rates for the distance on this Coast. The markets for all kinds of products are good. The Canneries, Wineries and Fruit Dealers take all the Fruit raised, at highly remunerative prices. There is an unlimited demand for all the Wine, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits that can be grown. Dairy Products, Fowls, Eggs and Vegetables find a ready sale. Every acre of this land when in bearing Fruit Trees or Vines will net $100 per acre. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. R. PARSONS,
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H. H. LINNELL,
Agricultural Implements
Wagons, Carriages, Windmills, Refrigerators, etc.
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WATERHOUSE & LESTER,
—IMPORTERS OF—
WAGON LUMBER
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709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento.
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.
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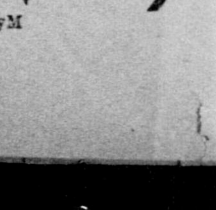
Electric Belt Free!

To introduce it and obtain agents we will, for the next sixty days, give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts. Price, $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency, etc. $500 00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. n30-1yMWF

YOU BET **Marriage Secrets.** A Book of nearly 300 pages, Illustrated, reveals secrets that all men about to marry should know. How to cure Seminal Weakness in two weeks. Price, 50 cents (stamps taken). Address DR. J. SCHNABLE, 525 Biddle street, St. Louis, Mo. mr15-1yMWF

Found at Last
And the discovery is all the greater for being so long delayed.
VITAL RESTORER FOR MEN.
By its use Lost Power, Lost Energy, Drained, Exhausted Vitality, are quickly and permanently restored. Many cases are "to-day curable, to-morrow hopeless."
DO NOT DELAY A DAY
HERE IS A PERFECT CURE
Endorsed by London Doctors.
It has cured thousands abroad. It is curing thousands here. Illustrated Medical Book Free.
Craigie Medical Clinic, (Am. Branch) 35 Nassau Street, New York.



o11-1yM

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

The land, that, from the rule of kings,
In freeing us, itself made free,
Our Old World sister, to us brings
Her sculptured dream of Liberty.

Unlike the shapes on Egypt's sands
Uplifted by the toil-worn slave,
On Freedom's soil with freeman's hands
We rear the symbol free hands gave.

O France, the beautiful! to thee
Once more a debt of love we owe;
In peace beneath thy fleur de lis,
We hail a later Rochambeau!

Rise, stately Symbol! holding forth
Thy light and hope to all who sit
In chains and darkness. Belt the earth
With watch-fires from thy torch uplit!

Reveal the primal mandate still
Which Chaos heard and ceased to be.
Trace on mid-air th' Eternal Will
In signs of fire: "Let man be free!"

Shine far, shine free, a guiding light
To Reason's ways and Virtue's aim.
A lightning flash the wretch to smite
Who shields his license with thy name!
—*John Greenleaf Whittier in the Independent.*

"FINDING IS KEEPING."

CHAPTER I.

"Hullo!" cried a boy who was sprawling on a nursery floor. "Findin's keepin's! Here's the mater's sixpence she lost a week ago."

"You are vulgar," was the rejoinder made to this by a very small girl.

She, Maud, was in her rightful domain, the nursery. Harry was the interloper, and the terror of the methodical nurse who would have the children in exact order. She had given up Harry three years ago, and now he was thirteen, and, as she declared, he had "grown quite rampageous, and he do upset the children so!"

The Boyle children were three, headed by Maud; above her was a vacant space of three years when Harry showed his "rampageous" self; above him came two girls. There is the family list, headed by father and mother.

There was not a more charmingly commonplace, more pleasantly successful family in the three kingdoms. They lived in a London suburb, and they had plenty of friends and comforts.

"You are vulgar?" Maud had cried.

"So'd you be if you got such a find. Hooray! I say, where's the mater?"

"Gone out, Master Harry," nurse answered.

"What a bore! Now, mind, nurse, that's my sixpence. Just you keep it safe. If I hadn't to play in that match this afternoon I'd hang about till mother was back."

"Do they want you very much?"

This was an infantile remark of small Davy's.

"Don't you make any mistake." Harry was grand. "Should I be in Plummer's Eleven if I wasn't something? Just see me bat, that's all."

"I'd like to see you."

"I don't doubt you; but we can't have kids on our ground."

At which Davy subsided, and Harry took himself off to don his cricketing flannels.

When he had gone the nursery inmates looked at his sixpence, and each child handled it as if there were some magic in it.

"What did Harry mean when he called out that long word, 'findinskeepins?'" asked Maud.

"Bless you, Miss Maud! He only meant 'cos he'd had the 'findin' he'd have a right to the 'keeping.'"

An accent on each word did not make the good woman's explanation clearer to the child.

Nurse went on mending socks and the children returned to their play. Maud kept silence—not a common circumstance, to pass unmarked. All at once she spoke this:

"Do you mean, Nurse, that if I picked up hundreds of thousands of gold sovereigns they would all be mine?"

Her eyes were alight, and quite a rosy color was flushing her round face.

"Nonsense, Miss Maud. What should you be wanting gold sovereigns for?"

"But if I found them?"

"Ay, 'if.' You're not likely to find them. I never did. They don't lie about nursery floors, do they?"

"Ah, but outside somewhere." And the child made a gesture, as if with her round arms she would encircle the great, vague world.

Years went by, and the Boyle nursery had become almost a forgotten thing. Nurse had gone to lord it over another nursery a good many degrees higher in the monetary, if not in the social, scale, and she, when her "family was in town," brought a little lady now and again to see the grown up children who had once been her babies. But even to this there came an end—a temporary end—for things happened to the Boyles which carried them out of "Nurse's" radius altogether.

Misfortune had seized the Boyles, and they were at their worst when, some ten years later, we meet them in a third-rate street at New-Cross.

Five years had been sunny, prosperous years; then Mr. Boyle was stricken by a dire malady and had to leave business. He was a stockbroker, but in the year when illness made it necessary that his city affairs should be wound up, there was panic upon panic, there were wars and rumors of wars, and loss followed loss in rapid succession.

On the eve of his father's failure Harry had sailed for Canada. He had bought a plat of Government land, and he was going to reclaim it, and, so they all hoped, dig a fortune out of it.

But a moderate family can live on small income if, as the saying is, they "cut their coat according to their cloth." Mrs. Boyle was a wise woman, and she moved to a cheaper house. Daisy (or Margaret) Boyle was married; Katherine was useful; Maud, now 19, might, if need showed itself, find work, but Davy and Dick must still go to school.

Yes; a cycle of misfortune had begun, the five plentiful years were over, and the beginning of another five had come—years of trouble upon trouble. Mr. Boyle died, unwitting of the calamitous times; another, and then a third move had to be made, each one carrying the family a step downward.

How Mrs. Boyle's blood did rebel when the day came for her to take little Dick to Seacroft's school, where he was to be taught and fed and clothed for so many years free of expense to her. Millionaires have been known to grow out of boys brought up at Seacroft's school, but what cheer is there in that thought to the poor mother, who sees her little son arrayed in the school garb, and who sees the gay summer sun glinting down from the tears in his blue eyes to the fine new brass buttons on his jacket?

But Dick became quite a happy lad there, and he did not know much of the home troubles; he got his holidays and he saw two more new homes, but things were not sad to him. He had come to be fourteen; they were keeping him on at school because he was so clever.

Harry had not made his fortune in the five years, not that many details were known about him, for he did not often write home. Davy was seventeen, a nice bright lad, in a merchant's office.

Maud, for three years, had taught as a daily governess. It would have been wiser had she gone away and into a family, but a mistake was made, and the girl only gave lessons in the neighborhood. Katherine was the domestic mainstay of the house, and the house, during the past year, had to admit a lodger.

This lodger had been a silent, nervous old gentleman, who gave no trouble whatever; a perfect godsend of a lodger, in fact. He was order itself. None of his belongings were ever allowed to litter his rooms. He read a good deal, but his books had their places orderly on their shelves, and were read and re-read, annotated and digested. When the reading was laid aside the old gentleman would amuse himself by making pen-and-ink sketches of subjects which the old authors treated of. There would be the presentment of a Greek poem; or, sticking out from the rough edges of an antique volume of strange Eastern lore, there would be the fantastic drawing showing how the strange hieroglyphics told their story.

Dick on holidays, and Maud, when the silent Mr. Harbutt came upon her in her dustings, were the two who were shown these things. Why, no one knew; he never honored them with any other mark of favoritism.

But his residence with them came to an end, for certain relatives came home to live in England, after a long absence in India, and he was persuaded to go and end his days with them.

His due payments, and a handsome present he made the girls, set the household on a very easy, comfortable footing for several weeks, weeks in which search was made for a new lodger.

Many applied, but none were quite of the right sort, after the kind, orderly, quaint old gentleman.

The money filtered away, and it was clear that the Boyles must accept another lodger or be very pinched indeed. They at last accepted two sisters of the most tiresome and exacting characters. Kate and Maud slaved for them, but service was wearisome, as it must be, when dry, thankless hearts claimed it.

"If only Mr. Harbutt were back," sighed Maud. "Dear! how funny he was!" was the laughing echo to her sigh. Kate was a bright-eyed being, and always ready to make the best of their troubles.

"I wonder whether he is as happy with those grand folks as he was here? He had all his things just as he chose," said Kate, with a duster in her hand—the ladies were out for the day—looking around on chaos. Where should she begin to straighten?

"Strange that he never writes," Maud mused.

"Did he ever write, dear?" Kate said; "write letters I mean. He composed, and he imagined, and he ruminated, but until those nephews looked him up I don't believe he received as much as one letter a month; certainly he never wrote one."

"No, I suppose not. Where was that one letter from that he sent when he left?"

"Durham—but that's nothing; he only went there to see somebody who had some rare manuscripts. He said that in the letter; he was going to see his nephew at Edinburgh, and then when the people found a place to take he was going to settle down with them. A wild-goose chase for such a man as he."

"Yes," again Maud spoke musingly; "I wish he had staid here until they had found the place."

The very next day Maud saw this in the obituary of the *Times*:

On the 29th, at the Invercauld Arms, Rosslyn, while traveling, James Harbutt, aged seventy-one.

Monotony, wearisome monotony, followed. The tiresome ladies stayed on until they had been with the Boyles for just a year; then they thought they would like a change, and they left.

They left a small debt unpaid, and they gave no address.

As girls do, even girls who have too close an acquaintanceship with the rough side of life, the two Boyles made a grand glory in the departure of the Misses Payne.

"We may get some one even worse, though," said Kate, practically.

"Never mind what may be, we are free now," Maud rejoined, being, as we have said, always more light of heart than her sister was.

On that half-holiday the girls, being so gay over their freedom, walked with Dick to the station, saw him off, and then went for a summer evening saunter among the fields. Yes, if you strike boldly off from the dreary bricks and mortar of New Cross, and walk with the elasticity of young, healthful limbs, you may, sooner than you may think, be among the sweet-smelling hayfields.

It was June, and if the hedge-rows were rather dusty there were fields beyond them. Maud's young soul drank in the fresh summer gladness, and she talk on of every possible subject. Past, present and future all drew something from her; perhaps the past touched her the least, for she had been so young in the days of their good things that, though she said she remembered everything, those old days had, nevertheless, but a visionary hold upon her.

"I have made a mistake, Kate, I see," she said as they walked homeward. "I should have gone away to teach—I should have made more money, and—"

"And you would have held a better position." Kate always nailed a point decisively. "One drudge in a family is enough."

"I hate you to speak like that, Katie." Maud had a warm temper; such a possession is usually the companion of a warm heart. "If you drudge—horrid word!—I drudge. If I get more money, would not mother have it?"

"Don't be angry. I've a genius for domestic management; for goodness sake let me exercise it. But I agree with you about going away; you would be far better off in a family. Why should you not be as Miss Marsden used to be with us?"

"She was a swell governess."

"Not any more than you can be. I remember better than you do."

"Dear, how I should love those days of glory! Are they ever likely to come back? What can we do? Shall I hoard? Will Harry suddenly come home a millionaire? Will Davy's master pray him to become a partner at his tender age?"

"Maud?"

"Kate, why should not these things be?"

"Why should they not? You might as well say you expect to find a bag of gold when the next rainbow shines."

"I always do expect that—I have done ever since I was a baby."

By and by Maud's wild humor subsided, and she talked again about business. Yes, these girls had so long been accustomed to hard experiences that they fell naturally into talk of pros and cons in a dry business way. By the time they reached home they had settled that Maud should go away.

Their mother was told at once: she saw it was wise, and a little more planning was done as they sat over their simple supper. The *Times* should be had every day for the sake of the advertisements, and the vicar and the doctor should be asked to help.

All this was set in train the next morning, also the next day Kate commanded a thorough turnout of the rooms, so as to be in readiness for a newcomer.

The evening post brought a letter from Harry dated "San Francisco." He had not written for nearly a year, and this was the news: he had found farming in Canada no good for him, and he had gone to San Francisco, meaning if ill-luck followed him then, never to write home again. Good luck came instead, and he was doing well.

"I manage a store," he said, "and two years ago my boss was worse off than I was when I came here. I won't say more, but I'll make this pay. Perhaps I'll be sending you some bank-notes home before the year is out."

"Poor Harry!" exclaimed his mother. She smiled, and yet her eyes were moist.

"Kate"—Maud tucked her hand under her sister's arm as they went up to bed that night—"the days of glory are coming again! Now! you see!"

Kate laughed—she was very glad about Harry.

"I see," she said, "that you must put clean paper in those drawers to-morrow."

Maud made a little grimace.

The morrow came and she was doing it.

CHAPTER II.

Maud had opened the two drawing-room windows and let down the venetians over them, so that the room should be cool and shady. How cool and summery it looked! Ladies' fingers can so easily give simple decorations an air of grace and refinement. Then she left that room and went into that one behind; these two had been dear old Mr. Harbutt's rooms, and also those of the tiresome Miss Paynes. The back room was shady, and at once the blind was drawn up to the top and the window thrown open as high as it would go.

There was in the room an old chest of drawers, the piece of furniture that Mr. Harbutt had once said was worth more than all else the room contained put together.

It was beautifully made, the dark old oak was of the finest grain, and how delicately were the joinings and corners fitted! A reeded line was drawn or turned at the frontage of each drawer; on its top, too, making an artistic border or finish to its level polish, there was the same reeded decoration, running four-square. Each drawer had two pendent and triangular brass handles. They copy these old things nowadays, but this was a veritable antique.

Five drawers in all, and in the top and most shallow one a key protruded from its keyhole. Maud remembered the whole thing as long as she remembered anything, for in the olden days it had stood in the nursery. In those days the top shallow drawer was just as exactly level as the other drawers had been. Fancy a methodical nurse allowing that right-hand corner to project in that unsightly way. If the piece of furniture had not been so seasoned by age one might have supposed that the wood had warped at that one corner.

Maud was bent upon straightening it. All the four lower drawers were divided with their fresh white paper lining, and now, somehow, some one has locked this top drawer, had forced the lock and bent the key.

"We'll have you straight," was Maud's cry to herself, as she worried the old key.

Never a bit would it move, except indeed to fix itself more firmly within the intricacies of the lock.

"I'll physic you!" Maud cried.

A moment's run down stairs for some oil, and "physic" was used. Some few more wrigglings and turnings, and hey, presto!—the magic is done, the lock is loosened, the drawer is opened!

However, opened does not mean a simultaneous cure of its uneven corner. Oh! no. Pushing and dainty humoring are neither of any avail, the drawer simply will not work to its pristine level.

But Maud had a strong will, and a mind that probed to the reason of things. In a trice she had the rebellious drawer out of its groove and ignominiously laid at her feet, while a supple white arm was bared to the elbow and went on a search within the shallow space. From end to end arm and fingers went seeking—then, the sinner was captured! The girl's pretty fingers, all covered with dust and flue, met the crisp crackle of firm paper.

"Ah!" was Maud's quick little cry.

The paper was out before the light of the summer sun. Thin, grey-hued paper, tightly pressed once, but now, by some inherent strength, surely loosening from its pressure and elastically unfolding itself.

One fold—some printed words and figures. Bah! How dusty it was! Another fold undone—some foreign words quite clear, "D'Italia." What was it?

Had the thing really some magic in it? Maud's face became scarlet; then all the color fled from it, and, leaving drawer and dust and white paper in confusion on the floor, the girl ran to the stair-head and called:

"Mother! Kate! Come, quick!"

Both were busy, but such a voice of alarm—yes, Maud really was terrified—was not to be disregarded. They were upstairs in a few seconds.

"I've opened the drawer," she said.

"So we perceive. Have you found a dead mouse behind it?"

Kate, seeing Maud unharmed, was naturally a bit ruffled at having been unnecessarily excited by the cry.

"No; I have found this."

Now Maud was preternaturally still. She held out the strange paper, by this time yet more unrolled.

As Kate took it, it resolved itself into not one paper only, but four papers, of which the corners shook themselves apart. One had had square bits cut out—yes, decidedly cut out.

"Bonds, mother!" Kate gasped.

"Don't talk nonsense, child!"

Kate was not listening. She had had to become acquainted with many business matters, but she had never seen quite such papers as these. She looked at them and fingered them.

"Two hundred and fifty lire; 750 lire," she deciphered. "What are lire?"

"I know," Maud put in. "A lire is the same as a franc—Italian money."

"These are money, mother." And again Kate was reduced to a gasping condition.

"Whose are they? They are not ours, I'm sure." Poor Mrs. Boyle pressed her hands together. How glad she would have been to think they were hers! "Let me look at them, Kate?"

"Finding is keeping!" cried Maud. "I shall appropriate them."

"Maud!" And Kate came back from her tremor to face the actual. "They are simply Mr. Harbutt's. The Miss Paynes, you may be sure, never left anything so valuable behind them."

"Perhaps it will pay their debt." Maud by this time had lost her terror; she had passed it on to her mother and sister, and she herself only saw the amusement of the thing. "My energy has done some good this time, at any rate."

"It must be hundreds of pounds, mother."

Kate was standing, with her hands in the pockets of her Holland apron, and was watching her mother look at the discovery.

Mrs. Boyle's pale face had grown graver by some few degrees.

"They are bonds, but what of I do not know. I know so little of the look of these things," she mused. "Whose are they? Whose?"

"Perhaps ours, mother." And Maud poked her hand consolingly within her mother's arm.

"That chest of drawers belongs to the days of our glory. There! Did I not say last night, when Harry's letter came, that our good times were coming again?"

"Perhaps they are." And Mrs. Boyle gave a little convulsive hug to Maud's comforting hand. "We'll hasten dinner, girls, and one of you shall go with me to John Bryant's. He, at least, will say whether the things are of value or not."

"You'll not give them up to him, mother? Give up my find?"

"Maud, do not act the infant," Kate cried. "Go with mother, and learn what has to be learned."

It was as Kate had supposed. The four papers together represented the sum of £2,000, and were Italian Government bonds.

But whose were they? They bore no man's name.

CHAPTER III.

The treasure had to lie in John Bryant's strong room.

John Bryant was a stock-broker, as Mr. Boyle had been, and was, in truth, a man whose friendship to the Boyles had lasted on from the old days of their prosperity. He was an upright man, and he guarded the interests of the Boyles as well as if they were his own.

He locked the strange Italian bonds, which were Maud's "finds," in his strong room. There they must lie while inquiries were made as to their ownership.

"They are yours, Miss Maud, until some one can prove a better claim," he said, as he shook hands at the door of his outer office. "I hope no one will claim them," and, with a kindly pomposity he owned, he made a little flourish in the air with one hand. "Now I should like to speculate a little with it for you—double it—treble it—"

"Or—lose it."

"That is cruel. No; speculation should never meddle with it. I was only talking empty nonsense."

"Speculate for my governessing, Mr. Bryant," the girl said, as the three stood on the landing of the staircase outside. "That would be a real kindness, now."

"Yes, I will." Here gravity and purpose came and settled on John Bryant's face, to the exclusion of any such things as merriment or excitement of speculation. "I will," he said again.

Then the two ladies went away, and the man went back in his office to puzzle his head over Maud's governessing. In his masculine mind—one step behind the present age of woman's independence—he saw an unfitness in the child of his old friend going out to earn her bread among strangers.

Maud, a stranger, went to strangers; new claims came upon her days; a wider, new life came circling about her; time each week seemed to her to be growing more full, more rich; in a while she grew to look upon herself in the New-Cross life as a dim possibility, so surely was she absorbing all the influences of the pleasant, kindly, luxurious home where she taught two young girls.

The bonds still lay unowned; by dint of wisely framed advertisements claimants came forward whose pretensions would not bear the sifting of the lawyers' questions. The bonds were still Maud's, as John Bryant would have it, though a year had run by since the summer day when she had found them.

Maud's gay prophecy of good fortune coming to them was gradually being fulfilled. Harry had really sent over a good round sum to his mother; Davy got a rise in his office; a cousin of Mr. Boyle came to live with them at New-Cross, and brought a good addition to the family purse. Times were no longer "hard times."

Search was made for Mr. Harbutt's nephew, whom the old gentleman, they now remembered, had never spoken of by any other name than that of "Lewis." Now, was "Lewis" a Christian name or a surname?

As pointed as could be done, advertisements went the rounds of the country concerning "unclaimed stock." The Boyles did, and always would, insist upon the belief that the Italian bonds belonged to Mr. Harbutt.

"Have an advertisement giving his name," said Maud, in a letter home.

"Miss Maud is losing her business head," was John Bryant's answer when they told him what she had said.

"The things are a nightmare to me," Mrs. Boyle said.

"Then, my good lady, we will have the advertisement printed at once. Shall the first Harbutt who comes have them?"

Her adviser was a bit testy.

* * * * * *

It was a September evening, and the scene was a luxurious drawing-room in a Yorksire country house. It was the house in which Maud Boyle was governess. Work was over for the day, and she, with Cicely and Nan Simpson, was, as usual, passing the evening with the rest of the family. The two girls were 14 and 15 years of age; they were "the children" of the household. A stepbrother, young Lewis Simpson, was a man of 25; he, too, was in the room. The mother was there, also the grandmother, the mother of the present Mrs. Simpson.

Across the Yorkshire moors a September wind had been blowing all day, and a winter-like fire burned in the wide grate. But it was evening, and the three girls wore pretty light garments. The two Simpsons were in white; Maud, though the material of her gown was no more than muslin, was somber-looking; its color was of the darkest crimson, and, seeing no lamps were lit, the flickering gleam of firelight left her just a warm-toned shadow, she being a brown-hued maiden herself.

The bell had just been rung, and as the lamps were brought in there also came the big brother, a tall man and very fair, as his father and Cicely were. He lounged in as young men do lounge in among a home company of womenkind. He threw himself on a seat by Mrs. Simpson, and he threw one newspaper across to the old lady whom he called "Granny," but who, of course, was no grandmother to him.

"Have you read this advertisement? You are advertised for, Lewis," said Granny.

"I? Never! Who wants me? Is some one leaving me a fortune?"

Young Simpson pretended he was fatigued, and lazily threw himself on the couch by the old lady.

"You have had that happen once—that is more than most men get. There—read."

The old lady gave him the newspaper, and pointed with her spectacles, which she had just taken from her nose.

He read.

His fair face flushed.

Then he read aloud. "Listen," he said, "it's me." What was grammar at such a moment?

Harbutt—To any of the name, or claiming under a will made by a person of that name. Unclaimed stock found. Apply first by letter to Reever & Lever, solicitors, Old Broad street, London.

"That's my advertisement."

The cry was from Maud.

"Yours? Yours?"

Every one seemed to be echoing her cry.

"I'll tell you," Maud said, in her clear, business-like way. "I found some bonds once, and so the other day I advised their advertising for the name 'Harbutt.'"

"That was my old uncle's name, you know"—Simpson here drew a chair to Maud's side—"my mother's uncle, an eccentric old man; we hunted him up when we came home last year."

"Our Mr. Harbutt!—our dear old Mr. Harbutt!"

Maud clasped her hands, this time with very real excitement:

"Yours? Were you—?"

"He lived with us—lodged with us." Maud's face flushed with a certain pride. "But I am very glad—and you are the 'Lewis' he talked about?"

They talked a little more over it, and presently Mr. Simpson, the father, came in and had to be told the whole history over again.

"Strange," old Mr. Simpson mused; "strange that no inquiry found you before, Lewis. The papers bear Harbutt's name, Miss Boyle!"

"No; no name at all."

"No name at all!" he echoed. "Then why are they his? Five hundred people may have used that drawer."

"Oh, no!" Maud said quietly. "Only he used it, except ourselves."

"Then they may be yours!"

"No, my father never had business papers like that at home."

"They were not down in the list of securities uncle showed me," said Lewis Simpson. Then, suddenly dropping his acute business manner, he pretended once more an immense laziness. "It is all a snare and a delusion, Miss Boyle. I shan't go in for the money. How can I prove it's mine? It is your 'find,' and 'finding is keeping' all the world over."

"Oh, no, it isn't!" And Maud was strangely quiet and firm.

Nothing more was ever proved.

There never will be any more proofs as to whose bonds they were. In the end Maud had to let John Bryant cut off some of the coupons and cash them for her, but at the present moment she has nothing to do with them, as they have joined the rest of old Mr. Hurbutt's property, and Lewis Simpson has them.

Can you understand how what is hers is also his?—*All the Year Round.*

Execution of John Brown.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the prisoner was taken from jail, and the funeral cortege was put in motion. First came three companies, then the criminal's wagon, drawn by two large white horses. John Brown was seated on the coffin, accompanied by the Sheriff and two other persons. The wagon drove to the foot of the gallows, and Brown descended with alacrity and without assistance, and ascended the steep steps to the platform. His demeanor was intrepid, without being braggart. He made no speech; whether he desired to do so or not I do not know; even if he had desired it, it would not have been permitted. Any speech of his must of necessity have been unlawful, as being directed against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, and as such could not be allowed by those who were then engaged in the most solemn and extreme vindication of the law.

John Brown's manner gave no evidence of timidity, but his countenance was not free from concern, and it seemed to me to have a little cast of wildness. He stood upon the scaffold but a short time, giving brief adieus to those about him, when he was properly pinioned, the white cap drawn over his face, the noose adjusted and attached to the hook above, and he was moved, blindfold, a few steps forward. It was curious to note how the instinct of nature operated to make him careful in putting out his feet, as if afraid he would walk off the scaffold. The man who stood unblenched on the brink of eternity was afraid of falling a few feet to the ground!

Everything was now in readiness. The Sheriff asked the prisoner if he should give him a private signal before the fatal moment. He replied, in a voice that sounded to me unnaturally natural—so composed was its tone, and so distinct was its articulation—that "it did not matter to him, if only they would not keep him too long waiting." He was kept waiting, however; the troops that had formed his escort had to be put in their proper position, and while this was going on he stood for some ten or fifteen minutes blindfold, the rope round his neck and his feet on the treacherous platform, expecting instantly the fatal act; but he stood for this comparatively long time upright as a soldier in position, and motionless. I was close to him, and watched him narrowly, to see if I could detect any sign of shrinking or trembling in his person, but there was none. Once I thought I saw his knees tremble, but it was only the wind blowing his loose trousers. His firmness was subjected to still further trial by hearing Colonel Smith announce to the Sheriff: "We are all ready, Mr. Campbell." The Sheriff did not hear or did not comprehend, and in a louder tone the same announcement was made. But the culprit still stood steady, until the Sheriff, descending the flight of steps, with a well-directed blow of a sharp hatchet, severed the rope that held up the trap-door. He fell about three feet.

There was profoundest stillness during the time his struggles continued, growing feebler and feebler at each abortive attempt to breathe. His knees were scarcely bent, his arms were drawn up to a right angle at the elbow, with the hands clenched; but there was no writhing of the body, no violent heaving of the chest. At each feebler effort at respiration his arms sank lower and his legs hung more relaxed, until at last, straight and lank, he dangled, swayed slightly to and fro by the wind.—*Southern Bivouac.*

LIGHTNING HOLES OF THE ALPS.—Prof. Brun has published in the *Archives de Geneve* an interesting study on the so-called lightning holes to be found in the high Alps. He and other investigators have found them at heights from 3,348 to 4,000 meters, or between 11,000 and 13,000 feet above the sea-level. Usually they are found on summits. Sometimes the rocky mass, which has been vitrified in the passage of the electric fluid, presents the appearance of small scattered pearls, sometimes of a series of semispherical cavities only a few millimeters in diameter. Sometimes there are vitrified rays going out from a central point to a distance of four or five inches. Sometimes a block detached from the mass appears as if bored through by a cannon ball, the hollowed passage being quite vitrified. The thickness of this vitrified coating or stratum never exceeds a millimeter, and is sometimes not more than the quarter of that depth. The varying colors which it presents depend on the qualities and composition of the rock. The same may be said as to its transparency. On the Rungfüschorn the glass thus formed by the lightning is black, owing to the quantity of actinolith which the rock contains. It is brown on La Ruinette, the rock consisting of feldspar mixed with gneiss containing chloride of iron. Under the microscope these lightning holes display many interior cavities, which must be attributed to the presence of water in the rock at the moment of melting by the electric discharge. This vitrified material has no influence on polarized light.—*London Times.*

Rupture, Breach or Hernia,

Permanently cured or no pay. The worst cases guaranteed. Pamphlet and references, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRIAL proves that honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequaled blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others.

A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief. Sold only in boxes.

Timothy says that the first time he went a-courting he felt as if a pink angel had hauled him down a rainbow with a piece of chain lightning smack into a pile of down.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

OUR LITTLE LADY'S WALK.

There were crickets in the bushes
And glow worms in the grass,
And the crows among the pine trees
Were holding noisy mass,
And the hare-bells were a-ringing
To greet the little lass.

From the topmost rail a squirrel
Winked at her with one eye;
She laughed to see a peacock
With a saucy strut go by.
And then an ugly hop-toad
Made her run away and cry.

She toddled home unsteady,
With dilapidated look;
One shoe was in the brambles,
The other in the brook;
Her parasol was minus
The little wary crook.

Her hair was all a-tangle,
There were blisters on her nose,
Her face was stained with berries,
And rumpled were her clothes,
And through her draggled stockings
Peeped out her pink-white toes.

Poor thing! She is so "dreadful s'eepy,"
The "Sand man" he went past;
She wants some "milk an' cookies"
To break the hour's fast—
And of the "jolly fun" she had
We'll never hear the last!
—*Frank H. Stauffer.*

THE BABY CHIMPANZEE.

The most amiable and altogether lovely monkey baby that ever lived among people is the baby chimpanzee. He is a roly-poly little fellow, with a large head and long arms, and his face looks like one of our babies', for it is light-colored and smooth, and the hair on his head is longer than it is in most monkeys.

For two or three weeks, too, he is as helpless as a human baby, and has to be carried everywhere; but then there begins to be a difference. He tries to get about alone, and it is only a few weeks before he can run around as well as any of his family. He goes on all fours, stepping on the knuckles of his hands, and never laying them out flat on the palm.

He grows up faster than our babies, too. At six weeks old he begins to eat fruit, and long before a human baby leaves off his milk diet the baby chimpanzee eats everything his mother does, and he is able to scramble about in the trees in a way that no human baby—however old or skillful—can ever do. He is quite grown up at 9 or 10 years old.

The baby is very fond of a frolic, like other little folk. In their native woods in Africa groups of young chimpanzees are seen playing together like a party of children, running after each other, turning somersaults, swinging, shouting and screaming, and, above all, drumming on a log with a stick, which they like to do as well as any of you boys like to play on a regular drum. When they are hungry they eat fruit or plants.

But it is as a captive that the little chimpanzee is best known, and here he behaves curiously like a child. For one thing, he doesn't like to be shut up in a cage, and he does like to sit on the lap of his nurse and be "cuddled" like a baby. He will put his arms around her neck and cry when she puts him down. In fact, he sometimes makes a great fuss about it, screams and throws himself on the floor, and kicks and rolls over. But this is not often. Generally he is gentle and affectionate and full of play, laughing when he is tickled, and giving little grunts of pleasure, while his hazel eyes twinkle with fun.

The most interesting thing about the young chimpanzee is his desire to do as people do. He greatly likes to get hold of clothes to wear. He easily learns to eat with a spoon and fork, to drink with a cup and saucer, and to enjoy our food, even hot tea. When he grows older he even goes so far as to like to smoke, and to shake hands.

He is very cunning and full of curiosity, as well as intelligent. He can thread a needle and lock and unlock doors or boxes, using a key as well as anybody. Also, he likes to tease. One in the London Zoological Garden had great fun in jumping upon a cage where lived some marmosets. These are little creatures, you know, and naturally they chattered and crouched in a corner, and were frightened half out of their wits. This exactly pleased Master Chimpanzee, and in a few minutes, when they had got over their fright, he would pounce on them again. When denied what he wanted, the little fellow pouted and made harsh barking sounds, but if very angry—as I said—he screamed and rolled on the floor, opening his mouth wide, and throwing his arms around to hit everything he could reach. He was very affectionate to other chimpanzees, putting his arms around them, and he had great romps with an orang-outang.

All monkeys—as well as children—are fond of playthings, and the one I am telling about was presented with a doll. He hardly knew at first whether to be afraid of it or not, and it was tied to the end of a rope. Then he could swing it and jerk it which he did which great glee, laughing to see the antics of the thing. His laugh is not so hearty as ours, but a sort of loud-whispered "Ha! ha!"

There has been a notion among people that a monkey cannot smile, much less laugh, but that has been proved a mistake. Close observers, as Darwin and Buckland, affirm that the chimpanzee can do both.

The baby chimpanzee likes to play with children, and whatever they do he does after them. If the youngsters make up faces at him, he returns the compliment, thrusting out his lips till they look like a trumpet. Like the children, too, he is fond of sweets and milk; and, unlike them, he will wash his own hands and face. He's a droll little fellow, with high shoulders, and big ears, and beautiful white teeth, and his name is Troglodytes Niger.—*Olive Thorne Miller.*

A Norwegian Bride and Groom.

The bride was about 23, I should say, with a ruddy complexion, good features and large blue eyes. She had upon her head the bridal crown, without which few peasant women are married in Norway. I tried once on my own head on another occasion and found it heavy. There is a brass rim to fit the head, and the open silver work above it is often gilt in places with patches of gold, and embellished with garnets. Such crowns are kept as heirlooms, and it is no uncommon thing for the women of the same household to be married in a crown that has done similar duty in a family for one or two hundred years. The skirt was of black material, the bodice was snowy white, with a corset of red and green, and an apron of white, with bands of embroidery hanging in front of it. Around the neck and the waist were squarely-made, dusky silver bands, looking like an eccentric collection of old buckles.

The bridegroom wore a "top hat," which seemed to have been kept in his family much after the fashion of his intended's bridal crown. He has a red waistcoat, very short in the waist, with brass buttons on it, and a singular kind of coat, very loose, with frontal ornament. There was just a suspicion of red piping down the side of the trousers. He was a muscular, sun-burnt, hardy-looking man of about thirty, though probably younger than he seemed to be. The white bodices and colored skirts, the silver jewelry, of the girls in the possession, and the snowy headgear of the married women, with crimped lappets hanging down the back, and V-shaped, made a brave show.

The second couple looked much older.

The brides had their wedding rings already on their fingers, and each carried several handkerchiefs, folded up, of various color. These handkerchiefs are usually presents given at the betrothal.

The ceremony was short. The service and communion were over before the bridal processions reached the church; and as they entered the two couples advanced to the altar, knelt down, and then placed themselves, with their friends, about the altar-rails. The pastor, in a black gown, with an Elizabethan ruff round his neck, addressed a few words to the groups, and then questioned bridegrooms and brides in turn. Each couple then knelt down, with their hands joined together, and the pastor pronounced them man and wife. A benediction concluded the service.—*Cassell's Family Magazine for November.*

Hints to Dyspeptics.

Much of the value obtained from mutton depends upon its cooking and previous tenderness. It should be kept till tender, and the time will depend upon the weather.

The tenderness of meat and its cooking causes the fibers thereof to be more easily broken up in the stomach; it is thus digested without delay. Beefsteak should be most tender before being submitted to the process of cooking. It should always be done—or rather underdone—over a clear fire of coal cinders, or coke, which is better still.

The dyspeptic will do well to give hashes and stews a wide berth, unless they are exceptionally well cooked.

Tripe is an easily-digested and most succulent supper dish.

Now as to pork. For a man who is in good health, and has the opportunity of taking constant exercise in the open air, this food is good and nutritious, but the invalid and dyspeptic must beware of it. Ham or bacon, with eggs, in the morning, however, is tolerably easy digested. So is pig's liver with bacon; and cold pig's cheek is good either as a supper or breakfast dish to those in ordinary health.

After pork comes veal in the scale of indigestibility, so that, on the whole, my best advice to the dyspeptic is to leave both alone, with the exception of frizzled thinly-cut bacon as a relish in the morning.

Sweetbreads, whether calves' or sheep's, are very nutritious and assist in the digestion of other foods.

On the whole, the health-seeker will do well to make the flesh of the sheep and ox, in moderate quantities, his staple, so far as albuminoid food is concerned, but he must vary this constantly with chicken, game, and fish, when in season.

He will hardly need to be told that beef and mutton, when good and properly cooked, give him life and energy, and therefore comfort, and to a great degree happiness; but I may remind him that an undue proportion of animal food renders him more liable to inflammatory troubles, whether acute or chronic; and, again, if subject to rheumatism or other blood complaint, he must be cautious in the use of such viands.—*Cassell's Family Magazine for November.*

TWO GREAT PRINCIPLES.—Judge Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, is always sharp and incisive in a discussion of the labor question. The other day, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Henry George's name was mentioned in his presence, when he said, as reported by a New York *Tribune* reporter: "Underlying all social systems there are two great principles which workingmen and everybody else must recognize. The first is that the man who is responsible in business, who must shoulder the burdens of any business affair, who must pay the bills and keep the machine running, must have absolute control of that business. He must be able to hire and discharge men as he sees fit, and to regulate their wages with each one individually. Any system of society that would fall short of giving this control to a man would soon be chaos. The second thing that must be recognized by the workingman is that there can be no employes unless there are employers. Employers are as essential as employes. Society and business would be impossible without them. These two ideas that I have put in the shape of propositions are fundamental. They reach down to the bottom of our whole society. When they have been mastered and understood as they should be by the workingmen of the country, there will be no necessity for strikes or labor uprisings."—*Railway Review.*

ACTIVITY IN RAILWAY BUILDING.—The remarkable renewal of activity in railway projection which characterizes the close of 1886 is now crowned by the biggest railway building scheme of the age. The Chicago, Kansas and Western Railway Company, which is backed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, has filed a charter under which it proposes to build fifty-two lines, comprising altogether 7,274 miles of railway, all of which is to lie in Kansas. The new company is capitalized at $154,000,000. This is a stupendous enterprise, indeed; one which would have been entirely out of the question, in point of expediency, two years ago, and the existence of which now reveals very suggestively the changed financial condition of the country. The immediate construction of all this projected mileage can hardly be expected, however. The charter is probably made broad in order to head off, as far as possible, incursions of rival roads into the Santa Fe road's territory. But the lines are well selected, with a view to actual traffic requirements, and it will probably not be long before all of them are in operation.—*Railway Review.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup.

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER AND AGUE,

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose

DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY..........NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco: Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands, Market street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Eastern.—The will of Mrs. Lennox, a wealthy New York lady, has been admitted to probate......George W. Baxter has been appointed Governor of Wyoming. ......The Harvard College celebration took place yesterday......Earthquake shocks were yesterday felt in the South......The New York Democrats are trying to get control of the Labor vote......It is claimed the Canadian Pacific will enter Boston by next May......Master Workman Butler, of Chicago, denies having ordered out Armour's men yesterday......There is still reason to believe that the Democrats will have a majority in the next House of Representatives......The French delegation is still being banqueted in the East......It is said that Ingersoll is to take the cases of the Chicago Anarchist murderers......Silver in New York, 99⅞c.

Foreign.—Preparations are in progress in London for the celebration of Lord Mayor's Day......The export trade of Spain is on the increase......A very destructive storm occurred in England yesterday...... The Shrewsbury cup was won yesterday by the three-year-old filly Winter Cherry...... Mme. Gerster denies the reports about her domestic affairs......The proposed Socialist demonstration at Trafalgar Square, on Lord Mayor's Day has been prohibited...... Silver in London, 46 1-16d.

Pacific Coast.—The bark Sierra Nevada is reported lost......Major T. Noon, a Santa Rosa lawyer, was yesterday shot and killed......Joseph Klockenbaum was shockingly mangled in a mill at Marysville...... The body of an unknown man has been found near Napa......A Labor party has been formed in Truckee, with a cast-iron pledge......Mrs. O. Howard, while insane, attempted suicide at San Jose yesterday...... J. D. Potts, a Tehama pioneer, died suddenly yesterday.

THE WHITE CROSS.

Society is constantly developing new methods and new agencies for accomplishing good for mankind. A fair and unprejudiced review of social conditions and activities will convince any but confirmed pessimists that the agencies for good have not been outrun by the agencies of evil. On the contrary impartial judgment will discern in the progress of the race intellectually, parallel advancement by humanizing influences, and no cessation on the part of religion or pure philanthropy to resist evil.

The societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; for the prevention of cruelty to children; the children's aid societies; the English day and night charities; the various associations operating directly with and as adjuncts to religious orders; societies for intensifying charitable efforts; for the relief and rescue of the neglected poor; for the suppression of vice; for prison reform; for the maintenance of retreats for those of the criminal and abandoned classes disposed to reform; the sanitary organizations; the many associated efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and to relieve those wounded in battle; the hundreds of associations laboring for the good of special classes of the needy and depraved; the evangelizing and missionary organizations; all these and some hundreds of others, including societies for town and village improvement, for reforms of evils in personal habits, and scores devoted wholly to intellectual and popular educational advancement, together with a still greater number laboring to qualify youth for life's service, such as manual training schools, art schools, reformatories, refuges and shelters, and scarcely a lesser number devoted to the aged, to providing homes for the feeble-minded, homes for veterans, homes for sailors, asylums for treatment of alcoholism, etc., are products of the age in which we live, and are each and every one fortified work in resistance of and assault upon evil practices, habits, temptations, and misfortunes and criminal environment.

Among the later associations that have come into public notice is the White Cross organization. The purpose and aim of the society is to promote social purity. On this pivotal point all its labors turn. Believing that purity in society must begin with the purity of those who labor for that result, every member of the Order is required to sign a pledge, written beneath this text:

"My strength is as the strength of ten,
Because my heart is pure."

The pledge reads:

I, ——, promise by the help of God—
To treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation.
To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests.
To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.
To endeavor to spread these principles among my companions, and to try and help my younger brothers.
To use every possible means to fulfill the command, "Keep thyself pure."

Who is there that can point out objection to this code, unless it be, perhaps, those extreme religionists who will admit virtue to reside in no effort outside of church work—and, unfortunately, there are some such. The practical work of the society—now scarcely three years old, but numbering hundreds of thousands of members—in regard to young men, should alone commend it to favor. For it endeavors to teach young men that health and strength and happiness are blessings so rich and rare as to be treasured above all price. Accordingly it cultivates the practice of eating plain food, wholesome, plainly cooked, slowly eaten, and the rejection of fanciful condiments; the washing of the body frequently, the brushing of the teeth after each meal, a daily open-air walk or ride or indulgence in muscular games; the wearing of seasonable clothing; the remedying of slight personal illness by bathing and diet; the abstinence from "worry;" the subjection by the will of nervous and irritable feelings; the taking of plenty of sleep; the cultivation of moral and mental strength to resist personal debasing vice that wrecks body and soul; abstinence from tobacco and from the inordinate use of stimulants.

What parent in the land would object to his son being pledged to such a code of purity and the violation of which all know results so largely from mere neglect, laziness, carelessness, lack of honest pride and moral stability. The strength that must come of union of young men to sustain each other in enforcing such a code is undeniable. Some statistics are presented by the Order, to prove the need of such organization. Such, for example as those given by Quetelet, who proves that on the average the life of males is safest at 14, and that it declines from that to 21, when owing to marriage the line rises. The more gradual female decline is from 14 to 50. It is certain that there is great ignorance among youths of the laws of life and health, and greater neglect than ignorance. So, too, it must be confessed that there is growing disrespect for the female sex; and the alarming growth of the disposition to look upon woman with lust, and the consideration of her only in a physical sense. The sentiment cannot be too industriously cultivated that presents to a youth woman as his equal, his better in refinement and gentleness, and as one whom he should respect and honor to the verge of adoration. Filial duty declines precisely as the son loses respect for woman. The man cannot love sister and mother as he should, except he honors their sex.

We have by no means exhausted the statement of the aims of the White Cross Association. But enough has been given, in our opinion, to incline every parent in the State to favor such an effort and similar association of men. The considerations that present themselves in support of such a movement are many and forcible, but cannot now be enlarged upon. We would be the last to favor any organization to supplant home influence or duty, but in view of the fact that such a work as that of the White Cross cannot relieve any parent of the duty of properly training sons and daughters, but must be an aid to fathers and mothers, the scheme of the new humanizing and refining Order comes to us with great force, and commends itself with exceeding strength. The mistake in it, if any, is the relation given by some branches of its work to churches and religious creed. That must antagonize, or at least repel, many who otherwise would be vastly benefited by it. Not to say that this relation is wrong for all in the Order professing Christianity, but we do insist that the work of culturing youth in purity of life can also be carried on independently of relation to any religious creed, and that all such work the more contributes to religion by being wholly divested of sectarian character.

MR. BROCKWAY'S IDEAS.

The expression of no man concerning prison reforms will command broader or more respectful attention than that of Mr. Brockway, the well known practical penologist. In an article in the November *Forum*, on "The State and the Criminal," he has at some length set forth his views regarding the treatment and punishment of the State's prisoners. Some of his statements of fact and his arguments—the result of long experience in the control of criminals—are so striking and forcible that they ought to have much broader reading than they are likely to receive if confined to the admirable review in which they appear.

Mr. Brockway holds crime to be a disease, and to be contagious. He is certain that it can often be traced to a physical cause in the progenitor. Hence it is insisted that the State should prevent positively criminal stock from procreating its kind, at least he would have the State exert its sovereign authority to break up the breeding-places of criminals that flaunt their insignia in the face of law and decency. He would apply remedial rather than retributive treatment. The repressive power of the criminal law is not so much in its penalties as in prompt detection and certain conviction—the two elements of criminal treatment at present slowest and most uncertain.

Modern legislation he believes is too careful of the rights of criminals upon trial. He says: "The lawyer's maxim that in criminal trials the whole duty of the defense is to clear the client, and that the advocate is absolved from obligations of good citizenship and morality—this, together with the questionable tactics often employed, not only leads to endless delays but puts into the minds of prisoners many pernicious notions. They often leave the dock with exaggerated views of their own importance and a reduced estimate of the wrong of their crimes." He objects strongly to the common sentiment that first offenders should be let off, for no act of crime should be passed over when it exhibits the presence of criminal impulse. The beginning of actual criminal conduct is the point at which to begin the cure of the criminal. "What is needed," he says on this point, "is not leniency but sequestration, and there ought to be a complete cure before the novice in crime is allowed his liberty again."

Mr. Brockway, whose judgment will not be questioned by any who have knowledge of his eminent success in New York, which State has more than once declined to dispense with his services, regrets that convicted criminals must be, for ever so short a time, confined in county jails. It will present itself to all who have given the subject any considerable attention, with force that, as Mr. Brockway insists, the idleness, evil associations, ribald talk and bravado that prevail in the county jails are evils demanding immediate suppression. Added to these ills are the exhibitions of sympathy on the part of mistaken philanthropists, their gifts of delicacies and flowers, and their general fussiness. Of all this he demands absolute suppression by the State.

As a remedy he proposes the abolition of county jails altogether, and the centralized, non-partisan control of all prisons.

The further conclusions of this eminent penologist we present in full, though they much extend this article, since they are concisely stated and cannot well be compressed, and we deem it of the highest importance that the thought of the people should be informed of the judgment of a man who has so thoroughly tested all the more advanced systems of prison reform.

The subject will officially come before the approaching session of our Legislature and should have, therefore, the broadest possible prior consideration.

Mr. Brockway says that any prison system that is really protective as against crimes must contain the following constituents in addition to the one we have named:

1. The indeterminate sentence (so called), or a maximum sentence in place of the usual time sentence; the centralized prison government having power to transfer prisoners from one prison to another and conditionally to release and recommit them.

2. A graduated system or series of prisons, possessing for all and for each a unified system of grades.

3. The conditions of progress in prison and of conditional and of absolute release must be (*a*) the prisoner's satisfactory performance, while yet in custody, in self-control, proper regard for the rights of others and respect for law as such; (*b*) his well-tested disposition and ability to earn, at legitimate work, enough to provide for dependents, and contribute to the support of the government; (*c*) an habitual exercise of good judgment, good feeling and good morals, in his ordinary social relations.

4. A system for discovering and recording his conduct, as well as for directing it, viz: (*a*) a marking system, simulating the conscience itself; one so planned and administered as to quicken or create conscientiousness after the model of an enlightened conscience under operation of the moral law; (*b*) an educational system, necessarily unique, mainly directed to produce right development rather than to furnish with useful information; embracing the cultivation of proper tastes, morality and the moral or religious emotions; (*c*) industrial training in trades until the men are proved to be steady, efficient workers or managers.

5. The administration of the prisons so as to exclude all baneful influence of political parties, religious sectarianism, and of labor partisanship, when based upon the self-interest of a class in opposition to the more general public welfare.

6. The true prison system will care for discharged prisoners differently and better than is now done, praiseworthy as are the activities and spirit of various existing societies intended for this purpose. The matter should not be left to voluntary benevolence, to individuals and organizations having only persuasive powers, with no legal authority to strengthen them. It is neither right nor expedient utterly to relax the legal control until a test is had determining the prisoner's fitness for free life. Such continued guardianship is not an unwarrantable infringement of personal liberty, for the prisoner forfeited his right to liberty by his crime. Nor is it impossible, nor, indeed, very difficult to maintain such supervision; a single general agent, aided by the local police and benevolent individuals, with systematic correspondence, covers the whole case; and the work may be so managed that the State shall derive one of two benefits in every instance: either the prisoner will be held to honest work and decent behavior, or he will flee the State; and if even several contiguous States shall harmonize their laws and criminal administration upon such a basis, then a positively repressing force may be brought to bear upon the criminal classes throughout the country.

The youthfulness of criminals, their illiteracy, their poverty, and almost necessarily evil associations, their homelessness, their moral insensibility and wickedness, all appeal for pity and assistance from the government of the State, which is in some sense responsible for their condition. Better public schools, with more of manual training, would save many; the laws that foster monopolies force the laborer to penury and drive his children into crime; the tolerance of vice and well-known haunts of evil offers inducements to outlawry; tenement houses in great cities ought to be regulated; libraries, art repositories, free lectures, even the churches, might be made more accessible and attractive to the boys and the poor. Recognizing the responsibility of society for cultivating the criminal diathesis, the dictates of humanity should move the State to make amends.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

We took occasion yesterday to express what is unquestionably the popular sentiment—approval of the proposition to establish in this city a permanent exhibition of the products of Central and Northern California. It is to be hoped that the energy displayed by business men in the initial steps taken to that end will not suffer any abatement. The centers of population are now being determined for all time in this State. The towns and cities which now stand still will remain as they are, if indeed they do not suffer decline. Fixed interests, commercial and social, are hard to unsettle. Where they determine in the next three or four years, there they will be altogether likely to remain. It behooves us in this section, therefore, to be alive to self-interest, and permit the tide of population and industry to crystallize about sections that will rival Sacramento. There is no better way of inducing settlement in the Sacramento valley than by display of the products of the soil, illustrative of our climatic advatages, for the inspection of the thousands of visitors, the mass of whom are home-seekers, who will come into the State within the next few months. It is, therefore, to be hoped that all the people will give countenance and encouragement to the new scheme and that captious objections and narrow-minded economic caution will not be advanced to dull the spirit that now animates the movers in this admirable scheme.

POPULARIZING THE LECTURE.

With the oncoming of winter the social potentialities of community life become more prominent in the matter of mingling and grouping for pleasure and entertainment. The winter season, by reason of the inclemency that confines a people to a locality, and the long evenings that invite devices for their pleasant disposal, largely in its reunions and communings, takes the form of mere amusement, regardless of the entertaining quality. It is a matter of regret that only the minor activity of community life in the purely social season is of an intellectual character.

It is something very difficult, for instance, to maintain in any town or city—of California, at least—in any season, a course of lectures of the higher order. Even in the vast population of San Francisco lecture seasons have, as a rule, been failures. The dancing party, the theater, the minstrel halls, never fear rivalry from such quarters. It would be unjustly severe to say this is due to lack of intellectual taste or desire. It is attributable, in our judgment, to two causes—the unparalleled broad opportunities for reading by all men and women, and the error into which the great mass of lecture and lyceum managements fall, of going to the extreme in choosing severity of method for the speakers; for we note that the lecture course addressed to every-day needs, to the fancy, the imagination, and that runs upon what might be termed, for lack of a better phrase, the popular plane, seldom fails to draw out large audiences.

Let a traveling lecturer appear who talks wittily and incisively to the people of their physical ailments and needs, and illustrates his themes by an elaborate display of anatomical subjects, diagrams, etc., and who assumes to give advice that will in some respect relate to the mysteries of life, and he will meet with a popular and paying response. The most ordinarily thrown-together common-place about travel and foreign scenery, or war, or city life, backed by stereopticon views flashed upon a broad canvas, will insure crowded houses. But the lecturer upon political economy, or the speaker who proposes to discuss mental problems, or to dwell upon the development of culture and the progress of civilization, or systems of education, or the needs of a new country, or the schools of art, or indeed upon the advance in scientific research and discovery will, in this State at least, find but a very limited number who will care to hear him. The people, we must assume, on all these and like subjects read to the full of their tastes, and when it comes to the question of "an evening out" prefer, in the main, intellectual or purely physical amusement, rather than intellectual entertainment and stimulant. The public library, the wealth of magazine literature, the multitude of books and their cheapness, the unquestioned augmentation of the reading taste as evidenced by the marvelous growth of the book-making business, supplant the rostrum and belittle the old-time lyceum lecture courses. And this truth is now patent to every observer.

Those who propose to engage the people in winter evening enjoyments outside the home, must be driven to the conclusion that the appeal for audiences must be made upon a less exalted, not to say less sober plane than was occupied in even the last decade. "Popular" entertainments have come to mean those that do not call for greatly vigorous exercise of the intellectual powers; that are attractive because curious, novel and addressing other than the mental senses. Fortunately for science, art, literature, history, music, medicine, and all similar topics, the aids of science and art are such that they can all be popularized and made to "draw" in the purely managerial meaning of the word. What our town and city and village literary and scientific bureaus need to do, therefore, is to get away from the heavy, the purely scholarly methods of entertainment, and adopt those that popularize. And there are no subjects to-day, outside of those treating theological and educational disputations, that may not be so presented as to popularize them. And there are plenty of men, too, within every considerable community, having certain special knowledge, capable of engaging successfully in this means of popular education. The field for winter evening entertainments should not be surrendered to the theater, the minstrel hall, the dance, or the card party, or even to the mere society social. There is room enough for all of these without utterly crowding out of the arena the popular lecture, the intellectual entertainment, or the refining and cultivating agencies addressed to mental digestion. But these are being crowded out. The displacement began nearly ten years ago in California, and has been steadily going on, until now it is with the greatest difficulty that the very classes for whom these courses would prove most beneficial can be drawn to them. The scholarly and cultured will not "come out" except the speaker is an extraordinary man in the world of learning. As compared to the ordinary lecturer the home library is a successful rival. Hence it is that for the proper conduct of lecture education, there must be injected into it something of amusement, toned by entertainment.

A SHARP REPLY.

Congressman Ranney of Massachusetts was appealed to by George William Curtis, President of the Civil Service Reform League, upon the extension of the system of appointments by competitive examinations. Mr. Ranney replied promptly, and in a tone that should have struck home to Mr. Curtis and have caused him to suffer some mental self-reproach in view of the fact that he was a pronounced mugwump and believes still in correcting Republican ills by giving aid and comfort to the Democracy.

Mr. Ranney in substance says that he is warmly in favor of all efforts to purify the civil service, and to lift it out of the mire of political contention. He would apply its principles, indeed not only to appointments to the civil service, but to elections so far as is possible. But he sarcastically and incisively adds that civil service reform should cease giving aid and comfort to the Democratic party, "whose power is maintained by trampling on the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box." And he might have added, which party also is the secret enemy of the reform and only awaits a favorable opportunity to blot it out. Indeed, in the Forty-ninth Congress no leaders introduced bills, the express purpose of which was to nullify the law on which the reform now rests.

THE DECLINE OF ORATORY.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is puzzled to find a satisfactory explanation of the decadence of the art of oratory, "which once flourished so splendidly in the United States." It is probably due to the wider field now filled by the press. The people are more a reading and less a hearing people. There is therefore less stimulant for oratory. The encouragement for the public speaker is lacking, and as a consequence the exercise of the art of speaking has fallen into decadence. It does not testify to any lack of native ability, but to the lessened need for oratory. The public men, the statesmen, even the clergymen, reach the largest audiences through the medium of print. The means of thus addressing the people multiplying, it is natural that the more confined and laborious methods should be less employed. We are not any less a nation of speechmakers than we were fifty years ago—indeed, we have proportionally more of public addresses from the rostrum than in the past, but the daily paper, the magazine and the review have lessened the need for men to attend upon public meetings where argument addressed to reason is advanced. That, it would seem, is the chief cause for the decline of oratory. There is not, we think, any poverty of oratorical resource, but there is greater wealth of reading hearers.

THE ELECTION.

The probabilities are that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor, that the Republicans will dominate one House of the Legislature and the Democrats the other. On joint ballot it would appear the Democracy will have a working majority. But as returns are incomplete this may be augmented or reduced. We have at this time no extended comments to make, though the result of the election presents some anomalies, and discloses some curious phenomena in politics, while there is in Democratic gains along nearly the whole line of counties, as compared with the vote of 1884, some curious developments. We regret the Democratic victory. We do not believe it is conservative of the best interests of the State. If the Democratic majority is such as is now indicated, it gives to that party a Senator of the United States from California. Should the choice fall upon Geo. Hearst, we shall regard it then, as we did the threat of his election, as a State misfortune.

Mud-Throwing at Candidates.

Eds. Record-Union: Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, and men breathe a purer atmosphere—now that the second sober thought of politicians of both parties have found their level, they must see and realize that this campaign has never been equaled on this coast for the amount of smut and dirt thrown by the press, at candidates of all parties that have been before the people. The *Daily Examiner* has made itself particularly obnoxious for its low, dirty, blackguard and infernal lies. Its infamous attack on R. W. Waterman, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is unparalleled in the annals of political warfare.

At this writing I have no knowledge of what the result of the vote is, nor does it make one particle of difference; Mr. Waterman must either demand a retraction of the infamous charge of murder and robbery made against him, or criminally prosecute the blackguard who wrote it and the paper which published it, or be branded by his friends as a coward, leaving thousands throughout the State to believe that there must be something in it. No amount of outside talk or denial will do; such a charge cannot be obliterated from the public mind except by a prosecution to the bitter end.

It is time that such "smut-machines" should be taught that nominees are not all murderers, robbers, frauds and thieves, on either ticket; and that it is a slander to charge them with such false and infamous crimes. Let Mr. Waterman show his manhood by commencing a criminal prosecution at once, or acknowledge by his silence that it would be dangerous for him to move in the matter. R. B. H.

A study of the water-spouts observed on or near the Gulf Stream has proven to H. R. Gibson, of Harvard College, that they are much less rare in winter than might be supposed. The dates of their occurrence appear to coincide with the extension of cold northwest winds, or "cold waves," from the land out over the relatively warm sea.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* says Max Rostel, of Yreka, California, made a trip from there to Ashland, on a bicycle, in a little over six hours. The distance is about 45 miles, and he had to cross the Siskiyou mountains.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather Comparisons for October—Special Bulletin for that Month.

The mean temperature for October during many years (thirty-three) was 62.5°, while October, 1886, was but 57.1°, being 5° cooler than the average October, the lowest mean temperature being 56.8° in 1881. October, 1881, was then a cooler month than the one at present under discussion. The highest mean temperature occurred in October, 1853, 78.0°, which was remarkably high; therefore we must conclude that October, 1853, was an extraordinarily warm month for the season.

The average rainfall for thirty-seven years during October was .70 of an inch. October, 1886, gave .68 of an inch. In its rainfall condition last month was nominal. The greatest precipitation in October in thirty-seven years was in 1858 and 1876, being 3.01 inches and 3.45 inches respectively.

OCTOBER.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Mean barometer	29.98	30.01	30.01	30.03	30.02	30.00	29.99	29.95	30.02
Mean temperature	62.6	61.0	62.7	56.8	58.4	58.2	59.9	64.3	57.1
Mean humidity	54.0	63.1	54.3	60.7	72.5	71.2	71.2	62.3	69.7
Maximum temperature	86.0	87.0	85.0	81.0	76.8	81.0	80.5	98.0	85.5
Minimum temperature	40.0	40.0	46.0	36.4	38.8	42.2	42.0	40 0	38.5
Total rainfall	.55	.88	none.	.55	2.63	.97	2.01	.02	.68
Prevailing wind	N.	S.	N.	S.	NW.	S.	N.	NW.	NW.
Maximum velocity	28	16	18	19	28	21	20	18	17
Monthly velocity	4.078	3.077	3.656	4.538	3.897	3.988	3.495	3.761	3.583
Clear days	28	23	23	22	19	19	24	20	22
Fair days	1	5	7	8	10	9	4	9	9
Cloudy days	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	0
Days rain fell	1	4	0	7	8	8	4	3	3
Highest river	7.0	7.5	7.10	8.2	11.9	8.4	10.1	7.7	8.5
Lowest river	5.6	5.10	7.7	6.5	6.10	6.9	7.9	7.5	7.5

Summary for October, 1886.—Mean average temperature for the month at 4 a. m. was 49.4°; at 12 m., 65.1°; at 8 p. m., 57.2°; average for the month, 57.1°. Highest and lowest temperature at 4 a. m., 59° and 41°; at 12 m., 77° and 42°; at 8 p. m., 70° and 42°. Highest and lowest for the month, 86° and 38°. Average hourly velocity and prevailing direction of wind for the month at 4 a. m., 4.8 miles, from the southeast; at 12 m., 6.2 miles, from the northwest; at 8 p. m., 5.4 miles, from the southwest. Prevailing direction of wind for the month, northwest. No frosts observed during the month.

Sergeant James A. Barwick,
Observer, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sacramento, California.

SPECIAL BULLETIN FOR OCTOBER.

The following bulletin has been issued from the Signal Service headquarters in San Francisco:

Rainfall—The amount of precipitation has been above the average northwest of a line including the Humboldt valley, in Nevada, passing through Sacramento and thence to Monterey, except near Puget Sound and the lower Willamette valley. In southern California and in the San Joaquin valley less than the average has fallen. From the 4th to 9th rain fell in showers as far south as the northern California boundary line, and on the northwest coast. From the 12th to 19th a rainy period prevailed over Oregon and Washington Territory, and during the 13th and 17th extended into California south to Merced county, and on the coast south of San Francisco. During the 22d and 23d light showers fell as far south as the upper Sacramento valley. From the 27th to early on the 31st rains occurred from the lower Salinas valley, and in the San Joaquin valley, near Lake Tulare, northward, in heavy showers. In southern California sprinkles fell the 10th and from the 29th and 31st, but not in measurable quantities, except at San Diego, the 31st.

Temperature—About the thermal mean has been maintained, except in California and Nevada, where it has been from 1° to 5° below it. At Los Angeles and Sacramento it has been 4°, and at San Francisco 2° below. Warm periods occurred in Washington Territory and Oregon on the 1st to 3d and 25th, and cool the 10th, 11th, 20th, 29th to 31st. It was warm in the Sacramento valley the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th, and in southern California the 12th. Cool spells occurred in central and northern California the 9th, 10th, 16th to 18th, 23d, 29th to 31st, and in the southern part of the State on the 10th, 11th, 13th to 16th, 27th, 30th and 31st.

Frosts—On the morning of the 11th and 12th frosts occurred in the vicinity of San Francisco and as far south as San Luis Obispo—Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties in places.

Sand-storms—During the prevalence of areas of low pressure over the desert districts in southwestern California, on the 9th and 10th, 17th, 18th and 29th, severe sand-storms occurred.

Pressure—During thirteen days of the month high pressure predominated—except in northern and Central California, during ten days only. Low-barometer conditions prevailed over Washington Territory to Central California during five days, and none occurred on the coast portion of southern California. The cyclonic area, on the 14th and 15th, and the anti-cyclonic areas, on the 20th, 23d and 31st, were the noteworthy features in the North Pacific; likewise the high-pressure area over California, the 21st, 22d and 31st.

General conditions—The absence of frequent and severe drying north winds, the early extension of rain areas southward, the cool weather, the presence of heavy rain-storms in Arizona, the existence of fogs, and the rapidity of weather changes, would, from analogy with past seasons, appear to be the forerunner of a reasonably cool, wet winter.

SENATOR STANFORD'S VIEWS.

Concerning the Extension of Pacific Coast Railroad Lines.

[S. F. Bulletin, November 5th.

"The growth of California," said Senator Stanford this afternoon, "has been rapid during the past few years, but I think that it will grow yet more rapidly, and that the next few years will see the northern part of the State develop very fast. Our road having been completed through to New Orleans, we are paying attention to the building of lateral lines. Our purpose is to shorten the distance over which fruit intended for shipment to the East shall be carried by wagon to rail. With the best handling fruit is likely to be injured by wagon transportation, and while this may not appear at the shipping point, any injury will develop by the time the shipment reaches the East, and the price is consequently lowered. When we built eastward we thought to control the trade west of the Rocky Mountains for California, but the completion of other roads prevented that. Whoever controls the carrying trade generally controls commerce. Now we are building a north and south trunk line which will connect British Columbia, New Orleans and the City of Mexico, and every line from the East must touch our north and south line somewhere. The completion of the Oregon line is of the greatest importance to California at large and to San Francisco, and particularly to the northern part of the State.

"Oregon has now a population of about 300,000, and Washington Territory has about 100,000. Northern California is as good a fruit country as southern California, and in some respects better. With the completion of our northern line, the fruit of northern California will supply both Oregon and Washington Territory, and will also find a market along the lines of both the Canadian and Northern Pacific roads. The trade of the newly-opened country in northern California San Francisco will be able to control, and the benefit will be considerable. The rapid growth of the northern part of the State is sure. All the Sacramento valley is capable of irrigation. There is less inducement to cut up land in small holdings north of Sacramento than in other sections. The annual rainfall supplies sufficient water to make one crop almost sure without irrigation every season, and therefore the country is favorable to large grain fields and cattle ranges. Yes, the rapid growth of California is certain."

Nomenclature of Iron and Steel.

Pig iron is melted direct from the ore in a furnace, and contains from 3 to 5 per cent. of carbon. When melted it is called "cast iron" or "metal."

Spiegel iron is precisely the same, but it contains in addition from 5 to 15 per cent. of manganese.

Bar iron, often called wrought iron, is pig iron which has been smelted and deprived of nearly all its carbon, either in a puddling furnace, or by the Wallon, Lancashire, or other analogous process; the spongy mass or ball of iron is usually hammered or rolled into a bar.

Puddled steel is precisely the same as "bar iron," except that the process of puddling is stopped when rather more than half of the carbon has been removed from the pig iron. There is, consequently, no hard and fast line between bar iron and puddled steel, the one intergrading into the other by imperceptible degrees. Although there an infinite number of intermediate stages between the softest bar iron and the hardest puddled steel, and although it is impossible to state the exact percentage of carbon which marks the dividing line between the one and the other, it is usual to call puddled bars which cannot be hardened in water bar iron, and all those which can puddle, steel. This dividing line falls somewhere near a mixture containing one-half per cent. of carbon.

Blister steel is bar iron which has been converted into steel in a converting furnace, and varies in the amount of carbon which it contains from one-half to one and one-half per cent.

Bar steel is blister steel which has been tilted or rolled down to the size required.

Cast steel is steel that has been melted in a "pot" and poured into a "mold," thus becoming an "ingot," which is afterward hammered or rolled to the size required. It may be of various "tempers," varying in percentage of carbon which they contain from three-quarters or less to one and one-half or more.

Railroad Items.

The railroad workers are gradually pushing the work along from Strawberry valley, where the track will be completed to the new town of Sisson to-day or to-morrow. If three weeks more of good weather prevails, the track will be completed to Butteville, and by New Year's it will be finished to the vicinity of Yreka, as work can be carried on rapidly after reaching Butteville. The road will run across the Edson ranch, and may yet come through Yreka, if our citizens will make an effort to secure the main line. The locating survey has not yet been settled upon in this locality, and when it is made our citizens should interview Chief Engineer Hood, who, we are informed, entertains the opinion that it would not be very difficult to run through here, but could tell better on making new surveys.

Our farmers, stock-raisers and producers generally in this county will no doubt be able to sell a large amount of grain, hay, and all kinds of home products to the railroad this winter and next summer, while the railroad work progresses. A great quantity of produce has already been hauled to railroad camps during the past summer, and even during last winter, but from now on to completion at the Oregon boundary, there is no reason why all the farm supplies cannot be furnished by Siskiyou county.—*Yreka Journal, November 3d.*

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

The American party proposes to take part in the municipal election in March next, and will hold a meeting in Oakland to organize.

The new steel steamer General McDowell made a trial trip on the bay to-day. If accepted, she will take the place of the General McPherson.

The residence of W. Scott, at 821 Market street, was broken into about midnight on Wednesday night, and the burglars escaped with about $30 in money and some small articles.

Senator Fair and A. E. Davis were in Oakland yesterday, and they said there was no truth in the reported sale of the South Pacific Coast Railroad to the Southern Pacific Company.

Mrs. Dora Smith, who was injured by a fall at 21 Shirwood place, died at the Receiving hospital yesterday. The body was taken to the Morgue. The injuries were to the spine, producing paralysis of the lower limbs. Deceased leaves several children.

Joseph P. Phelan, attorney-at-law, whose wife died suddenly a few days ago in Oakland, is lying ill at the residence of friends in this city. The statement that he had disappeared mysteriously, and that his friends were alarmed for his safety, is found to be a mistake.

A meeting of the freight agents of the transcontinental lines was held yesterday in the office of the Atlantic and Pacific. It was agreed to guarantee the present rates up to the night of the 13th instant, with the exception of the hop rate, which was advanced to $1 35 to New York, regardless of valuation of shipments.

The State Mining Bureau has received from Charles G. Yale a collection of specimens of peculiar and interesting ores from Australia and New Zealand, including silver ores rich in bromide and chloride of silver, in a gangue of kaolin (clay), in which condition silver is very rarely found. The kaolin has the further peculiarity of containing a number of small garnets.

Stephen Burns died at the City and County Hospital Thursday from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday night by being knocked down by a dummy of the Market-street line, at the crossing of Fourteenth street. It is claimed that Burns was intoxicated at the time, and that he staggered in front of the dummy. Burns was a native of Ireland, 53 years of age, and was employed by A. Buckman, a contractor. Con Creegan, the gripman, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter and afterward released on his own recognizance.

Attempt to Steal Election Returns.—John Degnan, one of the officers of election of the Sixth Precinct, Thirty-ninth District, at 1131 Howard street, reported at police headquarters that he had been robbed shortly before—about 3 o'clock—of the record of the total returns of his precinct. He said that immediately after the count was completed he took the sealed envelope and started in his buggy to drive to the Registrar's office, new City Hall. Near the junction of Eighth street with Market he was stopped by a man in a buggy who demanded his official documents. Degnan refused to deliver them, and a fight ensued, which resulted disastrously for Degnan. The envelope was torn open and the official blank was stolen. That was the story he told. Detective Rogers, Coffey and H. H. Handley were set at work at once upon the case, and this afternoon arrested a young man on suspicion. His name is withheld until more evidence against him is secured. The stolen document has not been found, but the figures which it contained may easily be duplicated. The Registrar has been notified of the adventure.—*Bulletin, November 5th.*

Science and Love.—British sages have been considering the science of falling in love. At the recent British Association meeting, Sir George Campbell suggested that a vast race improvement would be brought about by pairing individuals according to physiological fitness instead of yielding to foolish ideas about love. This has led Grant Allen to show that the instinct of love is usually excited by complimentary natures and the biologically excellent traits of youth, beauty, health and strength. This condition is most favorable to improvement, and justifies the old theme of the novelist and the poet. It is marriage on some other basis—for money, rank or other practical reasons—that results in deterioration. Yet the word is urged for science that it may so influence public sentiment that even more fitting selections will be made under the unconscious direction of its teachings—that, in fact, it may educate love.

New Industry in Sweden.—A new industry has lately sprung up in Sweden, and promises shortly to become a most important one. Oil for illuminating purposes is now manufactured in that country from the stumps and roots that remain in the forests after the timber has been cut. These are subjected to a process of dry distillation, and besides wood-oil many other products are obtained, among which turpentine, creosote, acetic acid, wood charcoal, tar-oils, etc. This oil can not be used in ordinary lamps, as containing a large proportion of carbon it gives off a great deal of smoke during combustion. When mixed with benzine, however, it may be used in ordinary benzine lamps, but when burned alone a special lamp must be adopted. The trees that furnish the greatest amount of oil are the pine and fir. There are now about forty establishments engaged in this manufacture in Sweden.—*Foreign Letter.*

Use white oilcloth back of the kitchen table and sink and under hooks that hold tinware.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES

$10 For the No. 7 "ECLIPSE." $10

We offer our Celebrated "Eclipse" No. 7 Stove, without Furniture, for $10; or, with a Complete Set of Furniture—which will be found below—for $18.

This cut represents the Celebrated "ECLIPSE" STOVE, all complete with the following Furniture, for $18:

1 WASH BOILER, 1 TEA KETTLE, 1 POT, 1 KETTLE, 1 DIPPER, 1 SPIDER, 1 SPOON, 1 BISCUIT CUTTER, 1 POKER, 2 COVERS, 3 PIE PLATES, 1 STEAMER, 1 SCRAPER, 1 FORK, 1 SKIMMER, 1 BROILER, 3 PUDDING PANS, 1 GRIDDLE, 1 JOINT PIPE, 1 LIFTER, 1 CAKE CUTTER, 2 DRIPPING PANS, 1 DUST PAN, 1 PEPPER BOX, 1 COFFEE POT, 1 TEAPOT, 1 SHOVEL, 1 NUTMEG GRATER, 1 CAKE TURNER, 1 LADLE.

Send for our 16-page Catalogue—the most complete of any on the Coast. Sent Free on application.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J st., and 1009 Fifth st. TuThS-tf

THE ROCHESTER!

65 Candle Power. There is none like unto it.

The acknowledged RIVAL of all LAMPS with BUTTONS and flame SPREADERS; extinguished without BLOWING down or REMOVING the chimney.

The "ROCHESTER" IS CONSTRUCTED ON THE SIMPLE PRINCIPLE OF PERFECT EQUILIBRIUM OF OUTER AND INNER CURRENTS OF AIR, with the freest supply of OXYGEN; hence the wonderful results obtained.

The "ROCHESTER" LAMP is perfectly NON-EXPLOSIVE, and produces a light never BEFORE EQUALED with KEROSENE. EQUAL IN BRILLIANCY TO 65-SPERM CANDLE POWER. A NOVELTY in its mode of work. ITS COMBUSTION IS PERFECT, FLAME CLEAR, strong and steady, and its light the nearest approach TO ELECTRICITY yet attained by any KEROSENE LAMP.

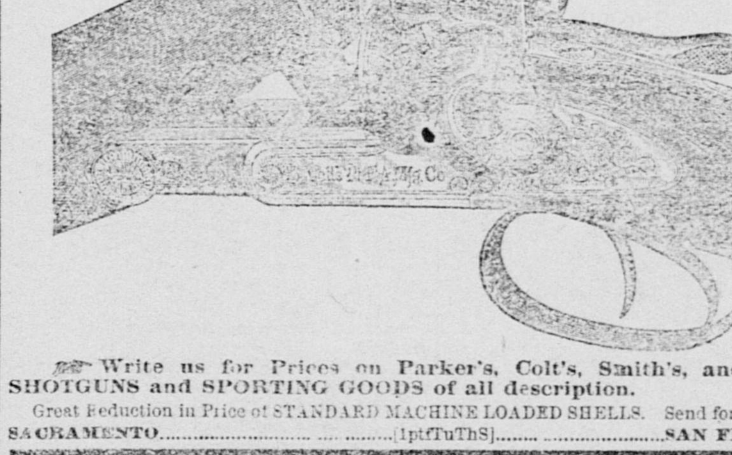
No. 2 "Rochester" Parlor Lamp, complete, with 10-in. shade and chimney..$5 00
No. 2 "Rochester" Quart Fount, complete, with harp and 15 in. corrugated shade.......... 4 50
No. 2 "Rochester" Founts—to be fitted on Hand-lamps, Chandeliers, Library Lamps, Brackets, etc.......... 3 75

SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES:

It does not sweat. It is mechanically perfect, with a wick movement new to the world. It is wicked in a very simple manner. It does not get dangerously hot like all other lamps with button burners. It does not require any gas vent. It can be put in pull-down lamps or gas jets, etc., and be taken from harp or bracket and used as a table lamp. The lamp made for lighting hotels, offices, stores, factories, saloons, halls, barber-shops, skating-rinks and churches, and the world at large.

CHINA HALL,
No. 629 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.
TuThS-tf

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.



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Great Reduction in Price of STANDARD MACHINE LOADED SHELLS. Send for Catalogue.
SACRAMENTO.......... [1ptfTuThS].......... SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, etc. Our "Catarrh Cure" is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases—Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. In the majority of *female* diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words, "Pond's Extract," blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Sold everywhere. Prices, 50c., $1, $1 75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
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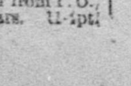
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.



A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments.
jy8-7plm

LEMPS' ST. LOUIS BEER
{ ON DRAUGHT. }
WISSEMANN'S SALOON,
No. 1020 Fourth Street, (Second door from P. O.,
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 11-1ptf

AUCTIONS.

BELL & CO.
Will sell Saturday, November 6, 1886,
At 2 o'clock p. m., to the highest bidder,

ALL THE HOUSES ON LOTS 5, 6, 7 AND 8, N and O, Tenth and Eleventh streets; also, HOUSE on Lot 1, O and P, Eleventh and Twelfth streets. And on or about December 15th will sell the property. By order of Mr. DeHONDT.
n4-3t [B. C] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

W. H. Sherburn,
GENERAL
AUCTIONEER,
AND DEALER IN
New and Second-hand
FURNITURE
CARPETS,
STOVES,
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Platedware, Cutlery, Etc.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
No. 323 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

DeHaven's
Dyspepsia Destroyer!
D.D.D.
A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
—FOR—
SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite!
For Sale by All Druggists!
feb-8plyWS

DAILY RECORD-UNION

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Clunie Opera House—"Unknown" Matinee and evening.
Card from relatives.
Baseball Sunday—Pioneers and Altas.
Sacramento Commandery, to night.
Lily of the Valley Lodge, to-night.
Metropolitan Theater—Ladies only, to-night.
First grand ball of the season.
Musical and literary entertainment.

Auction Sales.

Easton & Eldridge—November 20th.
Bell & Co.—To-day, horses, buggies, furniture, etc.
Bell & Co.—This afternoon, houses.

Business Advertisements.

Red House—Annihilation of prices.
Red House—Cash boys wanted.
Money to loan—Felch & Cooley.
For sale or exchange.
Huntington, Hopkins & Co.—Hardware.
The Raymond—South Pasadena.
"Empire" Purchase-gear Bench-wringer.
E. K. Alsip & Co.—Farms for sale.
Notice—Estate of C. W. Pierce.
City lots for sale.
Lost—A portemonnaie.
Wanted—A middle-aged American lady.
Weinstock & Lubin—Dress Goods.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Police Court.

In the Police Court yesterday Thomas Consolation and Lizzie Belmont were tried on a charge of petit larceny—alleged to have been committed in stealing $45 from a man who visited Lizzie's house—and acquitted, the evidence tending to show that the theft did not take place......Kate Cooper was tried for disturbing the peace and discharged......Madame Bertha, arrested for exhibiting, forfeited her deposit.......Ah Dock was examined on a charge of assault to murder, in shooting another Chinaman named Ah Ham through the calf of the leg two or three weeks ago. The complaining witness did not want to testify, and it was like pulling teeth to get any evidence from him. The attorney for the defense endeavored to get him to admit that he assaulted Ah Dock first, but he would not do so. He said, however, that they were both wrong, and for that reason he did not want to prosecute. The examination occupied several hours, and resulted in the case being taken under advisement......The case of E. S. Hooker, charged with personating an officer, was stricken from the calendar, on motion of the City Attorney, there being nothing in it......Louis Peters' case of obtaining money under false pretenses was also stricken from the calendar. Last fair time he sold to a friend, A. Mazzini, a watch charm, representing it to be gold, and a day or two afterwards left town. The property proved to be only a semblance of gold, and, on Peters coming to the city on Thursday, en route to San Francisco, and calling on Mazzini, the latter accused him of swindling to the amount of $18, the price paid for the charm. Peters declared his innocence, asserting that he bought the article for gold and always thought it was, and was willing to refund the money. He was about to leave for San Francisco yesterday morning when officer Sullivan arrested him for obtaining money by false pretenses. The matter was fixed up between Mazzini and Peters, however, and the case was not prosecuted.

Would Not Take the Bet.

W. J. Wilson, Sr., of the well-known fruit-shipping firm of W. J. Wilson & Son, of Newcastle, Placer county, was a few days ago jocularly accosted by a neighbor with a remark to the effect that the usual term of man's existence would hardly be sufficient for Mr. W.'s requirement if he intended living long enough to see the orange trees he set out during last planting season bearing fruit. Mr. Wilson promptly went his neighbor "one better" by proposing to bet $5 that his orange trees would bear fruit sooner than the peach trees set out by the other gentleman last season. The latter could not be caught in any such way, and unhesitatingly declined taking the bet, knowing very well the wonderful productive capacity of the soil in the vicinity of Newcastle. Mr. Wilson has some growths of over six feet on his orange trees during the present season, and there are many instances in the neighborhood of trees bearing oranges that were set out last year.

First Artillery Ball.—The sixth annual ball of the First Artillery Regiment will take place at Armory Hall Tuesday evening, November 9th. Before dancing commences there will be a drill in battalion evolutions, ending with a dress parade. The regimental band will furnish music. The full military force of the city, including the "Hussars," will be present in uniform. Price of admission tickets is $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies. Governor Stoneman, Commander-in-Chief, General Cosby, Colonel Kewen, General Carey and staff, and officers from Companies C and F—Nevada City and Woodland—will be present. Captain Heilbron and his company will probably participate in the dress parade ceremonies. A large number of tickets have been sold, which insures the success of the affair, financially and otherwise. Dancing at 9 o'clock.

Sacramento Miners.—Wm. Gutenberger, of this city, has two of his new quartz mills at work upon his quartz mine near the town of Newcastle, in Placer county. Each mill has a crushing capacity of fifteen tons per day, and they crush the ore as fast as it is extracted from the mine. The ore is said to be low-grade, but owing to the cheap milling facilities, pays a handsome profit. Three of these mills were sent to Durango, Mexico, last season, to Columbus Waterhouse, formerly of Sacramento, and are in successful operation on high-grade ore. This mine is the Candelaria, of historic fame, and is owned by Sacramentans.

County Election Returns.—We have been unable as yet to obtain the returns from the precincts of Richland and Isleton, but they cut no figure as regards the result in this county, as there are not many votes cast at either place. The returns from there have been received by the County Clerk, but they are sealed up, and their contents cannot be learned until next Monday, when the Board of Supervisors will make their official canvass. The table of votes for Sacramento city and county, as given in to-day's Record-Union, gives corrected readings of returns as far as received.

Health Officer's Report.—F. L. Atkinson, City Health Officer, makes the following report for the month of October: Nuisances inspected in Chinatown, 61; nuisances inspected in city at large, 240; cesspools and vaults inspected, 110; cesspools and vaults cleaned, 41; ventilators constructed, 19; new vaults and cesspools inspected, 26; basements and low lots filled, 31; waste, soil and overflow pipes, 13; traps for sinks and closets, 29; patent closets constructed, 7; infected animals killed, 2; caskets inspected, 1; dead animals buried, 92.

County Hospital Report.—Dr. G. A. White, County Hospital Superintendent, makes the following report for the month of October: Number of inmates, October 1, 132; admitted during the month, 63; born, 1; died, 3; discharged, 46; remaining November 1st, 227; salaries, $735; subsistence, $1,313 06; total cost of maintenance, $2,048 06. The mortality list is as follows: Mary Anderson, 85, Sweden, senility; H. G. Jefferson, 68, Scotland, septicæmia; Steven Emerson, 57, England, consumption (moribund when admitted).

Who is Responsible?—"What has the Democracy done with the 24,000 majority that I turned over to them four years ago?" asked Governor Stoneman of a reporter yesterday. The reporter could not answer, and was just thinking of propounding the conundrum by telegraph to Bill English and Delmas, when he met a local Democratic politician and put the question to him. His reply was: "Go and ask the 'Little Six' of Sacramento and Dr. O'Donnell. They did it with their little hatchet, and don't you forget it."

Pavilion Skating Rink.—The Rink at the old Pavilion, Sixth and M streets, will be reopened this evening, under a new and competent management. A band of music will be present, and several fine skaters will give exhibition of their skill. The rink floor is in excellent condition, the skates new and everything will be in first-class shape. Admission to-night, gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies, 10 cents.

Baseball To-Morrow.—At the Park to-morrow afternoon the game between the Alta and Pioneer Baseball Clubs, postponed from October 17th, on account of the rain and not played since because of the clubs having other engagements, will take place.

The annihilator of high prices. Great special sale to-day. See new advertisement of Red House. *

"Mathushek" Pianos are the best on every point. John F. Cooper, agent. *

Committed Suicide.

Henry Van Heusen, who made Sacramento his home several years ago, being engaged as a clerk in the store of Moore & Co., clothiers, on J street, and subsequently being connected with C. A. Peake & Co., on Front street, but for some years employed as traveling salesman for San Francisco merchants, died suddenly in his room at the Western Hotel Wednesday night. A two-ounce vial that had contained carbolic acid was near his bedside, and Coroner Clark deemed the circumstances such as to demand an inquest, which was held last evening, the jury returning as their verdict that death resulted from an overdose of carbolic acid, administered with his own hand with suicidal intent. Deceased left no writing intimating his intention to commit the fatal act. He had been at the Western about a week, and when he retired Wednesday evening appeared to be in his usual health and spirits. He leaves a wife and one or more children, who are said to be at present in the East. Some years ago Mr. Van Heusen had an attack of insanity, from which in course of time it was believed he entirely recovered, but his suicide may doubtless be traced to a relapse. It is somewhat singular, speaking of the gentlemen named above, that all three of them died under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Moore lost his life in consequence of injuries received during a railroad collision in the East, and left a considerable portion of his fortune to Mr. Peake. The latter was thrown from a hotel omnibus near the station-house one evening a few years afterwards, while riding over from the California Pacific depot—the road then running along west of the City Hall building—and suffered a fracture of the skull, which caused death in a short time, and Mr. Van Heusen, his bosom friend, has terminated his own existence.

New Books for the Library.

Following is a list of the books just added to the City Library, and which will be ready for circulation this morning:

"Manuel of Zoology," Tenney; "Sheridan's Troopers," Keim; "Æneid" (translated by Covington), Virgil; Poems, Macaulay; Poems, Bloomfield; "Jo's Boys," Alcott; "Steam Engine," Bourne; "Researches on Ancient History," Volney; "Methods of Teaching," Swett; Poems, B. F. Taylor; "Reason Why" (general science), English worthies: Darwin, Shaftsbury, Raleigh, Blake; "Ancient Cities," Wright; "Telegraph Boy," Alger; "Stories of Invention," Hale; "Microbes, Ferments and Mold," Trouessart; "Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now," Andrews; "Doubleday's Children," Cook; "Free, Yet Forging Their Own Chains," Mary A. Rowe; "Cassique of Kiawah," Simms; "Cobwebs and Cables," "Through a Needle's Eye," Stretton; "Aliens," Bailey; "Hoosier Schoolmaster," E. Eggleston; "Christmas Work," etc., Stockton; "Mr. Desmond, U. S. A.," Coulter; "White Heron," etc., Jewett; "Counterfeit Presentment," Howells; "Ten Days in Spain," Field; "Young Folk's Catechism of Common Things," Champlin; "Wonders," Boyd; "Oregon," Bancroft; "Christmas Wreck," Stockton.

Opening Reception.

The opening reception of the Young Men's Christian Association for the season of 1886-87 was held in the Association parlors last evening. The parlors, which are neatly furnished and commodious, were appropriately decorated, and filled with a representative audience. The programme, an excellent one, was well-rendered. All the parts were encored, and the ladies were the recipients of handsome floral pieces. The exercises were as follows: Quartet, "Jack and Gill" (nursery rhyme), Mesdames Hansbrow and Smith, Messrs. Sanborn and Carroll; reading, "Lady Claire," Miss F. DeLaguna; bass solo, "Who Treads the Path of Duty," H. W. Carroll; concertante (trio), violin, flute, piano, Mrs. Pinkham, Herr Von Hirsch, Mr. Neale; contralto solo, "When the Tide Begins to Turn," Mrs. Wilbur Smith; reading, "Pickwick in a Dilemma," Mrs. Helen Elliott, of St. Paul, Minn.; for an encore, Tennyson's "Bugle Song;" tenor solo, "Be Thou Near Me," A. Sanborn; violin solo, "Fantasie," Herr Von Hirsch; duet, "Over the Hawthorne Hedge," Mesdames Hansbrow and Smith; quartet, "Pho Phundo Basso," Mesdames Hansbrow and Smith, Messrs. Sanborn and Carroll.

Sale of Real Estate in Solano County.

Co. P. Reeves, auctioneer, of Suisun, announces the sale next Saturday at 12 m., on the premises, Cannon's station, on the California Pacific Railroad, three miles from Vacaville, of 720 acres of choice vine and fruit lands, in subdivisions of 25 to 40-acre tracts, the land being a portion of the well-known Staples ranch. It is located immediately on the line of the railroad, and in the famous fruit belt, which is noted for the excellence and earliness of its products, and where frosts injurious to trees and vines are unknown. The property has the advantage of pure water, good roads, low taxes, excellent climate, with schools and churches in close proximity. It is claimed that the lands will pay from 20 to 40 per cent. on the outlay to those cultivating them, and are a good investment for capitalists, while especially desirable, being sold in small tracts, for purchasers of small means. It will be well to inspect the property before the day of sale. The sale will take place regardless of weather, and a collation will be provided for all attending it. Maps, catalogues and full particulars can be obtained upon application to Easton & Eldridge, 518 Market street, San Francisco, or to Co. P. Reeves, Suisun.

Close Call for a Youngster.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Wm. Woods, a switchman in the railroad yards, heard what he took to be the sound of boys hallooing and playing beneath the wharf at the foot of K street. At first he paid no attention to it, but finally concluded to go and see what the youths were doing. Going down to the water he found Fritz, the four-year-old son of Charles Schwartz, clinging to one of the piles, and in imminent danger of drowning. He quickly rescued the little fellow and conveyed him to the Station-house, where he was undressed, wrapped in blankets and put to bed, while his clothes were being dried. About 7:30 o'clock another brother took him home. He had been playing beneath the wharf and fell into the stream, and probably was in the water fifteen or twenty minutes, clinging to the pile. He was pretty well exhausted when rescued, and was scratched somewhat about the face, and got his eye full of dirt, but otherwise was all right when taken home.

Metropolitan Theater.—Dr. O'Leary will lecture again to-night, to ladies only (it being a continuation of Thursday night's lecture), devoting his remarks more especially to the management and care of children, and how to guard them against the vices into which they are liable to fall. Those who heard the previous lecture will certainly endeavor to be present on this occasion, and as many more as the theater can accommodate.

Arrests.—The following arrests were made yesterday: Charles Cooper, by officer Ferral, for disturbing the peace; B. Muir, by officer Rider, for exhibiting; May Cleveland, Tillie Hyde and Anita Para, by officer Yager, for exhibiting; Jas. Haines, by officer Ferral, for disturbing the peace; John McCraley, by officer Coffey, for being drunk; Peter Stortz, by officers McCormack and Sullivan, for forgery.

Clunie Opera House.—The capable dramatic company of Miss Nellie Boyd closes its very successful week's engagement here to-morrow night. This evening, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night the popular drama of "The Unknown" will be given. It is well worthy being seen, is excellently played, well mounted, and the troupe fits into the piece as if fashioned especially for it.

Imperfections in the human foot are caused by parents putting ill-fitting shoes on their children. Our lines in Soller-tips for $1 25, $1 35 and $1 50 are from the best factories, and cannot be surpassed by any. We ask you to examine our improved shoe. Red House. *

L. K. Hammer, No. 820 J street, received all premiums awarded on musical instruments at the recent State Fair. Largest stock to select from and lowest prices. *

Forty pairs of 10-4 white blankets (weight, 4½ pounds), at $1 15 per pair, in our special sale to-day. Red House. *

Roxbury Brussels carpets, extra-fine and heavy, 91 cents per yard. Extra-superfine ingrain carpets, 60 cents per yard. Red House. *

Millinery Opening of trimmed pattern bonnets, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at Barber & Pealer's, 621 and 623 J street, Sacramento. *

BRIEF NOTES.

During the month of October County Recorder Miller received fees to the amount of $361 25.

The steamer Varuna arrived from the upper Sacramento yesterday with a barge load of grain.

The overland express from the East was an hour and 45 minutes late in its arrival yesterday morning.

The highest and lowest Signal Service temperature yesterday was 74° and 40°, with variable winds and clear weather.

W. H. Decker, City Plumbing Inspector, approved of seven specifications and made five examinations during the month of October.

The Supervisors had a long session yesterday, but it was principally occupied in auditing bills of officers and clerks of election, etc.

Henry Ryan, a young gentleman who formerly lived in Sacramento, has been elected Surveyor of San Diego on the Democratic ticket.

Judge Van Fleet left yesterday afternoon for Martinez, where he will to-day dispose of a motion for new trial in a case which he recently heard there.

M. S. Nevis, of the Eagle Winery, has so far this season made over 300,000 gallons of wine, using about 2,500 tons of grapes, and will be making wine for another week.

Among the few Republicans elected in Yolo county is Frank Sprague, who, although a bitter fight was made against him, is re-elected District Attorney by about 100 majority.

Sheriff Swain, of Merced county, passed through the city yesterday, en route to the State Prison at Folsom with a prisoner named John Welch, who is to serve four years for burglary.

All of the Rancho del Paso horses arrived from the East yesterday morning in good condition except one brood mare, the dam of Hindoo, and she is so seriously ill that she may not recover.

A telephone message received from the County Hospital yesterday stated that John Senn, who was shot by E. L. Cox Wednesday morning, was doing well, and the indications were favorable for his recovery.

The excursionists to Strawberry valley telegraphed from Sissons yesterday that they found the weather there delightful, their party was a very pleasant and agreeable one, and they were having a jolly time.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P streets, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., when an interesting programme will be presented.

D. D. G. A., A. Gonnet, assisted by the Grand Officers, installed the following officers of Fidelity Grove, No. 1, U. A. O. D., Thursday night: R. B. Radovich, W. A.; J. Gonnet, V. A.; Wm. Avery, Secretary, and A. Trope, Treasurer.

The proprietor of a wood yard up town opened a bale of hay last evening, and in the center of it found forty-five pounds of clay and rocks. And still men go "howling" about the country denying the honesty of every man except the "honest granger."

W. J. Florence, the well-known comedian, and his company came through from Chicago yesterday, en route to San Francisco. Being informed that the train would stay here longer than it did, he went up town to get shaved, and when he came back the train and his company had gone. He declared that it was the first time he had been "left" in thirty-five years.

Last evening a dispatch was received from San Francisco addressed to Senator Cox, which created much enthusiasm among the Democracy at the Capital Hotel. It read as follows: "Hang the banner on the outer wall—Bartlett elected by a safe majority," signed English. Such a revivification of depressed spirits and despondent hopes was never before witnessed. Guthrie "set 'em up" for the boys, and all drank with a blessing to the "Grand Old Party."

Officers Sullivan and McCormack arrested last evening a young man named Pete Stortz, on a charge of forgery, he having signed the name of his father, Jake Stortz, to an order for a pair of shoes on Parson's shoe store. He is reported to have been going from bad to worse lately, willing to be a "lover" or anything else to avoid work. His father has become tired of his misconduct, and, as he has signed his (the father's) name to orders before, the old gentleman is determined to punish him.

"The Raymond."

Elsewhere will be seen a fine picture of the Raymond Hotel at South Pasadena. It is the finest hotel in southern California, and the largest, and is kept by C. H. Merrill, of the famous Crawford House in the White Mountains. It is in one of the most popular resorts of the south of the State, a sanitarium much sought, and in the midst of high culture of the soil and beautiful scenery. Pasadena, "the crown of the valley," is in the most fruitful and picturesque part of the great San Gabriel valley, about eight or nine miles from Los Angeles. The valley is here broken by a roll of gentle hills, some a thousand feet above the sea level, and the slopes of which are covered with orange groves and vineyards in the highest state of cultivation. The locality is protected from north winds, faces the Sierra Madre range, and takes in to best advantage its magnificent scenic features, so that one looks out from Pasadena from the midst of orange groves upon the summits of snowy mountains. As a summer and midsummer resort the spot is delightful and restful. The Raymond is noble in outline, chaste in finish, and remarkable for its spaciousness and comforts. The hotel grounds cover fifty-five acres, beautifully cultivated, and with all the attractions of the best class of home hotels and popular resorts. The splendid house was built and is owned by Emmons and Walter Raymond, of Boston. Some idea of the spaciousness of the structure can be gained from the statement that the grand drawing-room is 47 by 95 feet, the ball-room 38 by 92, the ladies' parlor 29 by 40, and the reception and billiard rooms for ladies and gentlemen, reading-rooms, etc., correspondingly large.

Reception.

The pastoral reception tendered last evening by the Congregational Church and Society to the pastor, Rev. Mr. Merrill, and his bride, was very largely attended. The church parlors were beautifully decorated for the occasion with choice floral pieces, also flowers intertwined with smilax, ivy, etc., while the doorways and windows were hung with lace curtains and white drapings tastefully relieved with floral sprays. An archway and canopy formed of festooned white drapery and overlaid with flowers and vines, was arranged at one side of the parlors, beneath which the pastor and bride received in a very social and informal manner the very large concourse of friends who extended greetings and congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow Smith introduced the guests. One of the rear parlors was set apart in which to serve refreshments, and a most liberal and choice supply received constant attention throughout the evening. The reception extended from 8 to 11 o'clock, and was a very pleasing and joyous occasion. Among the many present were the pastors and their wives from the other city churches, who cordially joined in the infare.

Auction Sales.

Bell & Co. will sell at 10 A. M. to-day, at their salesroom, No. 927 K street, 6 good work horses, 6 open and top buggies, canopy-top phaeton, Chickering piano, parlor set, lady's brocaded silk ottoman cloak, 2 elegant walnut bedroom sets, walnut bedsteads, common bedsteads, woven wire spring beds, showcase, counters, cook stoves, range, etc.

The same firm will, at 2 P. M. to-day, sell to the highest bidder, by order of Mr. D'Hondt, all the houses on lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the block between N and O, Tenth and Eleventh streets; also, the house on lot 1, O and P, Eleventh and Twelfth streets. On or about December 15th the same firm will sell all the real estate.

Figuring Election Returns.—R. D. Stephens yesterday at 4 P. M. estimated Bartlett's plurality in the State at 2,136, basing his calculations wholly upon the Associated Press dispatches. His estimate may possibly come within two or three thousand votes of being correct, but this is yet to be seen.

Black and white mixed waterproof, 56 inches wide, 33 cents per yard. Brocaded dress goods, in many shades, 5 cents per yard, in our sale to-day. Red House. *

Do not miss the Shoe Department in our sale to-day. Many excellent values. Red House. *

If, when blacking the stove, a small lump of sugar and some soft soap is added, it will improve it very much.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Following is the report of George E. Kuchler, County Treasurer, for the month ending October 31, 1886:

Cash on hand October 31, 1886		$118,896 29
RECEIPTS.		
State Fund	$5,562 17	
General Fund	5,628 64	
Hospital Fund	509 64	
School Fund	1,138 94	
Road Fund	1,491 30	
Sinking and Interest Fund	555 98	
Bonds of 1872 Fund	555 98	
C. P. R. R. Bond Fund	231 65	
Bonds of 1884 Fund	555 98	
Salary Fund	1,223 72	
State Prop. Redemption Fund	19 40	
		17,478 40
Total		$136,374 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
State Fund	$11,685 57	
General Fund	2,840 27	
Hospital Fund	2,292 42	
School Fund	3,465 36	
Road Fund	1,226 53	
Salary Fund	2,936 30	
Unapportioned Fund	12,769 08	
		37,125 53
Balance		$99,249 16
APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:		
General Fund		$38,313 98
Hospital Fund		21,302 32
School Fund		9,812 59
Road Fund		1,998 19
Sinking and Interest Fund		5,015 89
Bonds of 1872 Fund		3,708 24
Central Pacific R. R. Bond Fund		1,244 31
Bonds of 1884 Fund		1,651 35
Salary Fund		6,432 00
Swamp and Overflowed Land Fund		6,790 89
State Property Redemption Fund		19 40
Cash on hand November 1, 1886		$99,249 16

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

Friday, November 5th.

Estate of Joseph Fritz, deceased—Letters granted to Mary A. Fritz. Bond, $300. A. Leonard, B. Leonard and F. Hickman, appraisers.

Estate of Bridget McPherson, deceased—Order made to sell real estate.

Estate of A. P. Gorman, deceased—Letters to Barney Gorman. Bond, $300. P. Kelly, W. J. O'Brien and G. Sermonet, appraisers.

Estate of W. D. O'Brien, deceased—Order of final discharge entered.

Estate of O. C. Jackson, deceased—Continued for argument until November 9th.

Estate of Samuel Kay, deceased—Continued.

Estate of —— Leloy—minor—Order made for sale of real estate.

Estate of William Hicks, deceased—Continued until December 31st.

Estate of P. Sullivan, deceased—Order made settling account.

Estate of P. Sullivan, deceased—Order made settling account and for distribution.

Estate of Theodore Wheadon, deceased—Final account settled.

Estate of J. M. Walsh, deceased—Order made to sell homestead.

Estate of James Whitcomb, deceased—Order of due notice entered.

Matter of John H. Moon, insolvent—J. W. Wilson appointed assignee. Bond, $100.

Matter of John Alston, insolvent—Taken under advisement.

Matter of John Alston, insolvent—Petition to set aside homestead and personal property continued one week.

People vs. H. G. Hays—Passing of sentence continued.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

Friday, November 5th.

Reclamation District No. 3 vs. Charles Goldman—Defendant granted leave to file amended answer.

T. H. Cook vs. J. L. McKinney—Remittitur received and filed.

California State Bank vs. Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company—Remittitur received and filed.

Sanders vs. Lansing—Remittitur received and placed on file.

Nellie M. Andrews vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company—Demurrer overruled. Ten days to answer.

John N. Andrews vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company—Demurrer overruled. Ten days to answer. Motion to strike out parts of complaint denied.

Therese Babel vs. F. Babel—Plaintiff allowed $100 for costs, $200 for counsel fees and $50 per month alimony, to date from the 1st of October, payable within ten days. Demurrer overruled. Ten days to answer.

Hasselbach vs. Carey et al.—Demurrer sustained. Ten days to amend.

Amelia Saunders vs. Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company—Passed.

S. M. Hoover vs. Adeline Alderman—Continued one week.

John J. West vs. F. H. Russel—Demurrer submitted.

Reclamation District No. 307 vs. Gwynn et al.—Continued.

Charles Stone vs. Jennie Stone—Motion to reduce alimony denied.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J.—Rev. A. W. Griffin, in charge. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Litany and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. School corner Sixteenth and N, 3 P. M. Services at 3:30 P. M. *

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Pastor, Rev. George R. Bird. Services and sermon at 11 A. M., "Our Debt and Duty to the Holy Spirit." At 7:30 P. M.: "Nehemiah the Governor." Young people's prayer-meeting in church parlor at 7 P. M. *

Service for Men only—Wm. Ingram, Jr., will address young men Sunday afternoon at 3:30, at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Sixth street, near K. Good singing. *

Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L streets—Preaching by the Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., to-morrow. Morning service 10:45 A. M. and Communion of the Lord's Supper. Evening service at 7. Sabbath-school at the close of the morning service. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—The pastor, Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach. Morning subject: "A Call to Decision." Evening: "Dives and Lazarus—a Lesson for Our Times." Praise service at 7 P. M. Preaching at 7:30. All are welcome. *

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thos. Filben, at 10:45. Service by the children of the Sunday school in the evening for "Good Tidings Day." Songs, recitations, etc. All are welcome. *

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach to-morrow morning at 10:45. Subject "All Things." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at close of service. Sunday-school at 12:30. The public cordially invited. *

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O—Robert L. McHatton, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At night will continue address to young men. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by Rev. A. C. Herrick, pastor. Morning at 11. Theme: "The World to Come." Evening at 7:15. Subject: "Divine Light, or Afflictions and Mysteries." Welcome to all. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, bet. J and K—The pastor, Rev. H. C. Christian, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "How to Value Men." At 7 P. M.: "The Woman at Simon's House." Seats free. Every person in the city that can find a seat will be welcome. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M. *

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed October 30, 1886.]

October 29, 1886—Oscar W. Wilson to Sarah E. Dougherty—Ten acres of the southwest quarter of section 15, township 8 north, range 5 east; $1,600.

October 25, 1886—A. J. Burnett to John S. and Francisco S. Roderigues—West half of northeast quarter of section 3 township 7 north, range 5 east, containing 80 acres.

October 30, 1886—George L. Clarke to Simon Roth—West half of lot 9, K and L, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; $4,750.

October 30, 1886—Mary A. Tansman to the Sacramento Bank—Lots 5, 6 and 7, R and S, Eighth and Ninth streets.

[Filed November 1, 1886.]

November 1, 1886—A. R. Devin to John A. Winkleman—Northeast quarter of section 33, and fractional south half of northwest quarter of section 34, township 7 north, range 6 east.

[Filed November 3, 1886.]

October 20, 1886—Eleonora Fuchs to Oswald Fuchs—Lot 4, C and D, Eighth and Ninth streets.

November 3, 1886—C. W. Shutz to J. R. Scribner—East half of lot 2 T and U, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; $800.

November 3, 1886—Chester F. Wright to Anthony D. Christianson—East 25 feet of west 33 feet of lot 2, G and H, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. L. Day, of Chicago, accompanied by her two daughters, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Starr, of this city.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: N. J. Hill, Syracuse, N. Y.; Z. R. Ranny, McKinny, Texas; J. F. McSwain, Merced; Miss Kaseberg, J. W. Kaseberg, Roseville; John F. Wyman, Philadelphia; Mrs. McKee, E. B. Stowe, Stockton; Harry Kimball, U. S. navy; M. H. Barr, San Francisco; T. H. Wood, Vacaville; A. M. Wicks, Bronco.

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday: Wm. E. Moore, Con.; Mrs. Ed. Hoole, Chico; Miss N. Van Heusen, San Jose; Mrs. R. B. Butler, Fresno City; Miss Kate Stephens, Wood and; John M. Williams, San Francisco; John Clauss, J. R. Buffington, Oakland; T. B. Gibson, Woodland; Shelley Inch and wife, Placerville; R. M. Briggs, Bridgeport; H. T. Huggins, Clarksburg; A. Mahler, Coloma; J. E. Camp, Brighton; J. G. Knowles, city.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden on the 24 inst.:

For Sacramento—Miss G. Jones, 1 box, 1 case household goods; J. F. Hill, 7 carriages; State Library, 1 case books; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 14 bundles shovels; Capital Furniture Company, 70 bales chair stock; E. M. Holden, 2 cases gum; Lindley & Co., 10 boxes bacon; W. R. Knights, 1 box castings.

When Trees Work and Sleep.—Science tells us something very different from what we would naturally think—namely, that the fruit on trees slumbers in the daytime and works at night. The fruit of the cherry laurel, for instance, has been found by Dr. Krauss, of Halle, to increase at the rate of 90 per cent. at night and only 10 per cent. by day, while apples increase 80 per cent. at night and 20 per cent. in the daytime. While the juices enter and enlarge the fruit chiefly by night, the warmth and light of the sun by day elaborate the same and cause it to assume its proper relation and condition in the particular fruit into which it has entered.

The Styles, Qualities and Prices which we are now showing in DRESS GOODS, are of more than ordinary Consequence, and are unequaled elsewhere in Sacramento or vicinity. Intending Buyers should not fail to see Our Stock.

Weinstock & Lubin

400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

NEPONSET WATER-PROOF PAPER!

Positively water-proof and air tight. Weighs 8 lbs. to the 100 square feet. Cheaper than Common Tarred Paper, which weighs 16 lbs. to 100 square feet. The BEST SHEATHING PAPER in the Market. Put up in Rolls, 36 inches wide, weighing about 60 lbs. each. Send for Sample. For Sale by SMITH & YOUNG, 415 J street......[3p]......Sacramento, Cal.

FINE MILLINERY!

Wings, 25 cents; Buckram Frames, 15 cents; Straw Hats, 35 cents; Turban Felts, 75 cents; Trimmed Turbans, from $2 50 upwards. All New and Fashionable Goods, at Low Prices.

Mrs. A. J. Pommer, 829 J street, Near Ninth.
Country orders promptly attended to. 3p-tf

NO CHINESE.
THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY,
Nineteenth and I streets.
Office—Sawtelle's Bookstore 708 and 710 J street. White help only employed. 8plm

"EMPIRE"
Purchase Gear Wringers!

Terms easier—wears longer—Cheaper and Best. Cash, $5; Installments, $6. "EMPIRE" Purchase Gear Bench Wringers (Reversible Water-board), Cash, $6, Installments, $7 50. Call and examine, and get a Picture Card. E. W. MELVIN, 816 J street. 3p-tf

REDUCTION!
MOHR & YOERK

Have reduced the prices on all kinds of HOG PRODUCTS (Wholesale and Retail), which makes the prices lower than ever. Our brands are well known as first qualities. Spareribs, Tenderloins, Pigs' Feet and Heads always on hand. MOHR & YOERK. 3p

"LONE FISHERMAN,"

The finest five-cent cigar in the Market. Also, a fine line of imported and Key West on hand, at 225 K street.
tslm R. H. PETTIT, Proprietor.

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A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three editions have been issued. Sent, post paid, to any address for 10 cents. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce street (Printing House Square), New York. fe2-1y&w1y

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old, are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Dr. Horne, Inventor, 702 Market street, San Francisco. s4-3p&wtf

H. ECKHARDT,
523 K street, between Fifth and Sixth.
Manufacturer and dealer in
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
Guns choke bored, stocks bent and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The annual meeting of the Occidental Building and Loan Association will be held on
NOVEMBER 10, 1886,
At its office, No. 1015 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento, Cal., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it. L. L. LEWIS, President.
Edwin K. Alsip, Secretary. o27-tf

WINE ROOMS,
No. 614 J street......................Sacramento

Hot lunch every day, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Philadelphia Lager Beer on draught. WHITE LABOR CIGARS.
PETER FLAHERTY......[4p-]......Proprietor

SOMETHING EXTRA
—AT—
O'BRIEN'S,
No. 607 J street.

A Full Line of Boys' Calf Shoes (hook and lace), with tip; sizes, 1 to 5, at $1 50 a pair.
Children's Goat Solar-tip Button; sizes, 8 to 11, at $1 25 a pair.
Child's Solar-tip Shoes (sizes, 8 to 11), $1 a pair.
The above are excellent SCHOOL SHOES. Call and get a pair before they are all gone.
O'BRIEN'S,......................607 J street.
2p

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM!
—CALL ON—
A. LEONARD & SON,
1014 Fourth street, Sacramento.

$2,800—320 acres land in Amador county, 12 miles from Sutter Creek; 160 acres with perfect title, and 160 pre-empted, which present owner will abandon; Dwelling, 5 rooms; Barn, Sheds and Corrals; 20 acres in Fruit Trees and Vines; 6 Springs living water; all personal property goes with the place, including 32 head of Cattle, 1 blooded Colt, Hay, Agricultural Implements, etc. This is cheap.
$9,600—215 acres on Deer Creek, 1 mile from Cosumnes P. O.; 100 acres of the very finest bottom land, all cultivated; good House and 2 Barns.
$15,000—160 acres best Fruit land, 3 miles from Dixon; all fenced; good House and Barn and Granary; small Orchard and Vineyard, and Grove of 50 Walnut Trees.

A. Leonard & Son,
No. 1014 Fourth street, Sacramento. 3p

NEW MUSIC
JUST RECEIVED.
Write on a postal card for one of our Monthly Musical Catalogues; furnished free.
DALE & CO.,
No. 625 J street........[3p-tf]........Sacramento

Listen to the Kettle's Song

AIR—"CRICKET ON THE HEARTH."

Oh, the bread my mother baked!
From that flour, the "PIONEER;"
'Twas the lightest and the sweetest ever made.
As I sit alone to-night by the dear old hearth-stone's glow,
Fond memories crowd my heart, in bliss arrayed;
'Twas here my father dozed at night, while mother worked the dough;
And on the crane the kettle it would sing,
Its bright and cheerful song, till the embers died away.
Revered are the thoughts that sweet memories bring.
Listen to the kettle's song, singing on the fire,
While the little, sweet, white loaf grows higher and higher
Listen to the kettle's song, singing in your ear,
Use "SOOJE for breakfast," and for flour the "PIONEER!"

Oh! 'Twas when a child at home,
Mother fed me with SOOJE,
And I listened to the sweet songs she would sing,
With loving arms about me, as I sat upon her knee,
While her dear voice would soothing slumbers bring.
Oh! Happy were those days to me, so full of nice SOOJE,
And every spoonful was a lasting joy.
Now, my wife prepares SOOJE, and works the pliant dough,
While the kettle sings its song to please *our* boy.
Listen to the kettle's song, singing on the stove.
And, see! In the oven laughing is the g-r-e-a-t white loaf.
Listen to the kettle's song, singing in your ear,
Use "SOOJE for breakfast," and for flour the "PIONEER." tf

SACRAMENTO Business College

Students instructed in Actual Business Practice. Graduates assisted in obtaining employment. Cheapest board in the State. Send for the Business College Journal. E. C. ATKINSON, Principal. Interest Made Easy, the shortest and most practical method. By mail, 50 cents. isd&wtf
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FURNITURE

—AND—
BEDDING
—AT—
JOHN BREUNER'S,
604, 606 and 608 K street,
—AND FROM—
Nos. 1109 to 1116 Sixth street, Sacramento, Cal.
mr10-3p

HOLIDAY TRADE, 1886.

Toilet Cases, Purses, Card Cases, Portfolios, Fancy Papeteries, Satchels, Cigarette Cases, Cigar Cases, Magic Charm Pencils and Pens.
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Gold Pens, Fancy Inkstands, Scrap Books, Checkers, Dominoes, Writing Desks, New Year's Cards.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

Blocks, Games, Toys, Colored Photographs, Autograph Albums, Photograph Albums, Celluloid Sets, Diaries for 1887, Opera Glasses,
—AND A FULL LINE OF—
CHOICE BOOKS
In endless variety, for Juveniles and Adults, in paper, cloth and rich leather bindings—with many other fancy articles which all should see.

208 and 210 J street, Sacramento.
1stf

JAMES G. DAVIS,
411 and 413 K street, Sacramento, the Best House to Buy Your
FURNITURE AND CARPETS!
SEND FOR PRICE LIST. 3p-tf

H. WACHHORST.
LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.
SIGN OF TOWN CLOCK.
No. 315 J street..........[3-tf]..........Sacramento

KLUNE & FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a Specialty, under Mr. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. d9-3ptf

DIRECTORY
—OF—
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	OFFICE HOURS.	RESIDENCE.	TELEPHONE.
Baldwin, W. H.	N. E. cor. 2d and K	10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	NE cor 2d & K	
*Briggs, W. A.	212 J.	8 to 9 A. M., 11 to 2, 7 to 8 P. M.	1304 I.	67 and 286
Briggs, Wm. Ellery	Oculist, 429½ J	9:30 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M.	212 J	81
*Brune, A. H.	8th and J	10:30 A. M to 1, 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	14th and K	
Cluness, W. R.	2d and K	9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M.	805 H.	
*Gardner, M.	42-½ J	8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, 7 to 8 P. M.	M'trop'n b'dg	
*Huntington, T. W.	426½ J	12 M. to 2 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.	515 13th st.	13,91 and 103
Laine, J. R.	913 K	9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	913 K	
*Magill, Mary J.	627 J.	10 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4, 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.	627 J.	
Merrill, E. R.	428½ J.	10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	628½ J.	
Oatman, I. E.	627 J.	9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3, 7 to 8 P. M.	1027 G.	
*Parkinson, J. H.	429½ J.	9 to 11 A. M., 2:30 to 4:30, 7 to 8 P. M.	1030 I.	81 and 168
Simmons, G. L.	212 J.	9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	N and 10th	67 and 128
Simmons, Junior	212 J	11 A. M. to 12 M., 4 to 5, 7 to 8 P. M.	N and 10th	67 and 128
Snider, A. H.	S. E. cor. 2d and K	8:30 to 9 A. M., 12:30 to 2, 7 to 8:30 P. M.		
Snider, T. A.	S. E. cor. 2d and K	9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	913 M.	
Tyrrell, G. G.	N. W. cor. 5th and J	12 M. to 1, 2 to 4, 6:30 to 8 P. M.	617 N.	
Voeiler, H.	521 J.	9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	701 N.	
White, G. A.	County Hospital		Co. Hospital	55 (5)

*No evening hours on Sundays.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. J. JACKSON,
Dealer in stoves, ranges, sheet-iron, Tinware, etc., 423 J street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. A full line of Oil Stoves.

E. A. BOVYER,
Contractor and builder. Shop 520 L street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. A Lot of Old Doors and Good Shelving For Sale. 1m

H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOLL.
ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,
Union foundry—iron and brass Founders and Machinists. Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. 4plm

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Insurance agent and collector. Office, at residence, 308 M street. P. O. Box 325. 1m

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E. ROSCOE MERRILL, M. D.
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DR. SA-YON-NA
Is permanently settled in Oakland, Cal., and has a home for the sick, 118 Eleventh street, and office 474 Eighth street. All Sacramento friends and patients will be cordially received. tf

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DR. G. L. SIMMONS,
212 J street. Office hours—9 to 10; 2 to 4; 7 to 8.
DR. SIMMONS, Jr.,
Office Hours—11 to 12; 4 to 5; 7 to 8. 4plm

DR. W. F. WIARD,
Formerly physician at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Graduate of Chicago Medical College. Special attention given to treatment of catarrh and diseases of the eye, ear and skin. Office, 513 K street, between Fifth and Sixth. Office Hours—9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5, and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence, 1307 Sixth street. tf

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Attorney-at-law, southwest corner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 10 and 11, Sutter Building, Sacramento, Cal. tf

W. H. BEATTY & S. C. DENSON,
Attorneys and counselors-at-law. Offices: Metropolitan Block, K street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Entrance next door to Metropolitan Theater. tf

J. N. YOUNG. C. H. DUNN.
YOUNG & DUNN,
Attorneys and counselors-at-law. Office, Southeast Corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. 1m

ED. M. MARTIN,
Attorney-at-law. Office and residence, 603 I street, near corner Sixth, Sacramento, Cal

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Attorney-at-law, has removed back to his old quarters, northeast corner of Third and J streets (over the Boston Drug Store), Sacramento, Cal. 1m

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STONEWALL JACKSON.

How the Great Confederate Chieftain Fell—His Last Command on the Field.

Captain James Power Smith describes Stonewall Jackson's last battle in the October *Century*. From this article we quote the following: "When Jackson had reached the point where his line now crossed the turnpike, scarcely a mile west of Chancellorsville, and not half a mile from a line of Federal troops, he had found his front line unfit for the farther and vigorous advance he desired, by reason of the irregular character of the fighting, now right, now left, and because of the dense thickets, through which it was impossible to preserve alignment. Division commanders found it more and more difficult as the twilight deepened to hold their broken brigades in hand. Regretting the necessity of relieving the troops in front, General Jackson ordered A. P. Hill's division, his third and reserve line, to be placed in front.

"While this change was being effected, impatient and anxious the General rode forward on the turnpike, followed by two or three of his staff and a number of couriers and signal sergeants. He passed the swampy depression, and began the ascent of the hill toward Chancellorsville, when he came upon a line of the Federal infantry lying on their arms. Fired at by one or two muskets (two musket balls from the enemy whistled over my head as I came to the front), he turned and came back toward his line, upon the side of the road to his left. As he rode near to the Confederate troops just placed in position, and ignorant that he was in front, the left company began firing to the front, and two of his party fell from their saddles dead—Captain Boswell, of the Engineers, and Sergeant Cunliffe, of the signal corps. Spurring his horse across the road to his right, he was met by a second volley from the right company of Pender's North Carolina brigade. Under this volley, when not two rods from the troops, the General received three balls at the same instant. One penetrated the palm of his right hand and was cut out that night from the back of his hand. A second passed around the wrist of the left arm and passed out through the left hand. But a third ball passed through the left arm half-way from shoulder to elbow. The large bone of the upper arm was splintered to the elbow joint, and the wound bled freely. His horse turned quickly from the fire through the thick bushes, which swept the cap from the General's head and scratched his forehead, leaving drops of bloop to stain his face. As he lost his hold upon the bridle-rein he reeled from the saddle, and was caught by the arms of Captain Milbourne, of the signal corps. Laid upon the ground, there at once came to his succor General A. P. Hill and members of his staff.

"The writer reached his side a minute after, to find General Hill holding the head and shoulders of the wounded chief. Cutting open the coat-sleeve from wrist to shoulder, I found the wound in the upper arm, and with my handkerchief I bound the arm above the wound to stem the flow of blood. Couriers were sent for Dr. Hunter McGuire, the surgeon of the corps and the General's trusted friend, and for an ambulance. Being outside of our lines it was urgent that he should be moved at once. With difficulty litter-bearers were brought from the line near by, the General placed upon the litter, and carefully raised to the shoulder, I myself bearing one corner. A moment later artillery from the Federal side was opened upon us; great broadsides thundered over the woods; hissing shells searched the dark thickets through, and shrapnels swept the road along which we moved.

"Two or three steps further and the litter-bearer at my side was struck and fell, but as the litter turned Major Watkins Leigh, of Hill's staff, happily caught it. But the fright of the men was so great that we were obliged to lay the litter and its burden down upon the road. As the litter-bearers ran to the cover of the trees I threw myself by the General's side and held him firmly to the ground as he attempted to rise. Over us swept the rapid fire of shot and shell—grapeshot striking fire upon the flinty rock of the road all around us, and sweeping from their feet horses and men of the artillery just moved to the front. Soon the firing veered to the other side of the road, and I sprang to my feet, assisted the General to rise, passed my arm around him, and with the wounded man's weight thrown heavily upon me, we forsook the road.

"Entering the woods, he sank to the ground from exhaustion, but the litter was soon brought, and, again rallying a few men, we essayed to carry him further, when a second bearer fell at my side. This time, with none to assist, the litter careened, and the General fell to the ground with a groan of deep pain. Greatly alarmed, I sprang to his head, and lifting his head as a stray beam of moonlight came through clouds and leaves, he opened his eyes and wearily said: 'Never mind me, Captain, never mind me.' Raising him again to his feet, he was accosted by Brigadier-General Pender: 'Oh, General, I hope you are not seriously wounded. I will have to retire my troops to reform them, they are so much broken by this fire.' But Jackson, rallying his strength, with firm voice said: 'You must hold your ground, General Pender; you must hold your ground, sir!' And so uttered his last command on the field."

Women and Money.

Every girl who is not entirely dependent on her male relations—a position which, considering all the ups and downs of life, the sooner she gets out of the better—ought by the time she is old enough to possess any money to know exactly how much she has, where it is invested, and what it ought to bring in. By this time also she should have acquired some knowledge of business—bank business, referring to checks, dividends, and so on—and as much of ordinary business as she can. To her information of a practical kind never comes amiss, especially the three golden rules, which have very rare exceptions: No investment of over 5 per cent. is really safe; trust no one with your money without security, which ought to be as strict between the nearest and dearest friends as between strangers; and lastly, keep all your affairs from day to day in as accurate order as if you had to die to-morrow. The mention of dying suggests another necessity—as soon as you are 21 years of age make your will. You will not die a day the sooner; you can alter it whenever you like; while the ease of mind it will be to you, and the trouble it may save to those that come after you, are beyond telling. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon every girl who has or expects that not undesirable thing, "a little income of her own," what a fortunate responsibility this is, and how useful she may make it to others. Happier than the lot of many married woman is that of the "unappropriated blessing," as I have heard an old maid called, who has her money, less or more, in her own hands, and can use it as she chooses, generously as wisely, without asking anybody's leave, and being accountable for it to no one. But then she must have learned from her youth upward how to use it, she must not spare any amount of trouble in the using of it, and she must console herself for many a lonely regret—we are but human, all of us!—with the thought that she has been trusted to be a steward of the Great Master. Such an old maid often does as much good in her generation as twenty married women.—*By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."*

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, November 5th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $11 50@12. Limes, $4 50@5 ℔ box; Apples, 75c@$1 50 ℔ box; Bananas, $2 75@3 25 ℔ bunch; Pineapples, $5@7 ℔ dozen; Cocoanuts, $6 50@7; Panama Oranges, $2 50@2 75 ℔ 100; Plums, 90c@$1; Grapes, 60c@$1; Tahiti Oranges, market bare; Peaches, 75c@$1 25 ℔ box. California Oranges, $4@4 50.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ℔ doz, $1 25@1 35; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2-½℔ cans, $1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-℔ cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $1 7@2 ℔ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 3@4c ℔ ℔; do quartered, 2@3c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 6@7c; Peaches, 9@10c; do peeled, 15@16c; Prunes, German and French, 6@6½c; French Prunes, evaporated, 7½@8c; Blackberries, 12½@13c; Figs, California, 4@5c.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ℔ doz, $2 10@2 15; Peaches, $2 25@2 50; Bartlett Pears, $2 20@2 25; Plums, $1 50@1 70; Blackberries, $2@2 10; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 60@2 80; Apricots, $2 15@2 25; Muscat Grapes, $1 60@1 75; Red Currants, $2 35@2 40; Cherries, $2 25@2 75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—Early Rose, 65@75c; Nevada Snow Flake, $1 40; Nevada General Grant, $1 35; River Red, 80c; Onions, $1 35@1 50; Cabbage, 75c@$1; Carrots, 60c; Turnips, 75c sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ℔ doz; Parsnips, $1 25; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 8c ℔ ℔; Garlic, 4@5c; Artichokes, 40c ℔ dozen; Green Peppers, 3@5c ℔ ℔; String Beans, 1@1½c ℔ ℔; Green Corn, 12½@15c ℔ dozen; Okra, 5c; Spinach, 5c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 50 ℔ bbl; Oatmeal, $3 75 ℔ 100 ℔s; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $2 in 25 ℔ sacks, $2 15 in 10 ℔ sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 75; Hominy, $3 50 ℔ cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, hens, 13c; gobblers, 12@13c ℔ ℔; Dressed, 16c; full-grown Chickens, $5@5 50 ℔ dozen; young Roosters, $4 50 ℔ dozen; Broilers, $3 50@4; tame Ducks, $4@5 50; Pekin, $6 50; Teal, 75c; Sprig, $1 65; Widgeon, $1 20; Quails, $1@1 25; Hare, $2; Mallards, $3; Geese, $2@2 25 ℔ pair; Eggs, choice California, 32½c; Eastern, 28c ℔ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy roll, 30@35c ℔ ℔; ranch butter, 25@30c; pickled, 20@21c; packed in firkins, choice, 21@22c; common, 12@15c; Cheese, California, 9@11c; Western flats, 13@14c; Martin's Cream, 14c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $7@8 50 ℔ ton; Alfalfa do, $7@7 50 ℔ ton; Bran, $16 ℔ ton; Middlings, $20 ℔ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1; rolled, $1 20; Wheat, paying $1 35 ℔ cwt; White Wild Oats, $1 75@1 85; Tame Oats, $1 65; Corn, paying $1 ℔ cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 10@11½c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7c ℔ ℔; Pop Corn, @ 3½@4c ℔ ℔; Red Clover, 11@12c; Red Top, 8@9c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new 8½@10c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, new 12½@ 3½c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c. Lard (California), cans, 7½@8½c; Eastern, 8½@9½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 8c; heavy steers, 9½c; dry, 16c. Tallow, 3c. Hops—Sales of Pacific coast in New York, 25@27c; market value here, 25@27c.

MEATS—Beef, 5@5½c. Mutton, 5@5½c ℔ ℔; Lamb, 7c; Veal, 7@9c; Hogs, 2¾@3c; Dressed Pork, 5c; Hams, Eastern, 16c; California, 12c; Bacon, medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5th.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for California: Best Family, $4 10@4 35 ℔ bbl; Bakers' Extra, $4 to $4 25; superfine, $2 80@3 40. When cash is not paid, 25c is added to quotations.

WHEAT—Values seem to be working downward, though slowly. Business is fair, as holders are somewhat disposed to sell rather than carry grain later into the season. For ordinary No. 1 grades the prevailing figure this morning was $1 36¼, and it would have to be an attractive parcel to bring out a higher bid.

The London circular of Harris Bros., dated October 14th, says: "The weather with us has been favorable for agricultural work, but further north great wet has been the order of the day, doing serious damage, as, unfortunately, much grain remains ungathered in the north of England and Scotland. Home-grown grain has been in improved supply, but condition and quality very various. Foreign supplies of all grain and flour have been good, while the quantity on the way is understood to be large. The wheat market during the week has shown really no life, speculators not seeing their way to operate, while the local demand here is much reduced by the flood of foreign flour still pouring in, and more to follow. Several millers have either shut down or are working short time."

CALL BOARD SALES—MORNING SESSION.

Buyer season—500 tons, $1 43¾; 400, $1 43⅛; 1,000, $1 43.
Buyer 1886—100 tons, $1 38 ℔ ctl.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Buyer season—1,500 tons, $1 42⅞; 300, $1 42¾ ℔ ctl.

BARLEY—As foreshadowed yesterday, prices are gaining further strength. Feed offerings any way desirable are firmly held at $1 ℔ ctl, with no hope of concessions. Parcels that are bright and attractive cannot be bought much under $1 02½, while sanguine holders expect to obtain $1 05 at no distant day. The market for Brewing shares in the general buoyant tone. In fact, it is largely owing to the inquiry for this article that the situation is generally so favorable for sellers. It must not be assumed that there is any great rush for either feed or brewing, but attendant circumstances are of a character to impart confidence, and it seems to be tacitly admitted that no retrograde movement is likely to set in. For a prime parcel of brewing, free from defect and adapted for export to England, buyers can probably be found at $1 20, while an article that would simply pass the No. 1 standard is not quotable at over $1 17½ ℔ ctl. Second quality ranges from $1 10@1 15 ℔ ctl.

CALL BOARD SALES—MORNING SESSION.

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 10.
Seller season—400 tons, 99¼c; 300, 99c.
Seller 1886—100 tons, $1 01⅝; 100, $1 01; 300, $1 00⅞; 100, $1 00¾ ℔ ctl.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Buyer season—400 tons, $1 09; 100, $1 08⅞; 100, $1 08¾.
Seller season—100 tons, 99c.
Seller 1886—100 tons, $1 00½; 100, $1 00⅜ ℔ ctl.

OATS—More steadiness is noted, and holders are asking a small advance on former prices. We quote as follows: California feed, $1 27½@1 30; good to choice Humboldt, $1 27½@1 35; Oregon, $1 27½@1 35; Surprise, $1 45@1 55; Black, $1 25 to $1 35; choice Black for feed use will bring $1 45@1 50 ℔ ctl.

CORN—Sales to-day of good small California Yellow at $1 02½ ℔ ctl. So long as the domestic product is offered at this figure, there is not much trade to be expected for the Nebraska article unless present asking rates be lowered. We quote: California large Yellow, $1@1 05½; small Yellow, $1 02½; White, $1 10@1 15 ℔ ctl. Nebraska is quotable at 97½c@$1 for mixed and $1 05 ℔ ctl for straight Yellow; White, $1 05@1 10 ℔ ctl.

SEEDS—Business dull. Mustard, Brown, $1 50@2 50; Yellow, $2 50@3 ℔ ctl; Canary, 3@3½c; Hemp, 3@4c; Rape, 1½@2c; Timothy, 4½@5c; Alfalfa, 8@10c; Flax, $2@2 25 ℔ ctl.

HAY—Alfalfa, $7@9; Oat, $7@10; Wheat, $9@14 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Dull of sale. Nominally quotable at 24@28c ℔ ℔.

BRAN—Active trade at full figures. Quotable at $15 50@16 ℔ ton.

RYE—Quotable at $1 25@1 27½ ℔ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ℔ ctl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Buyers have the market all their own way, owing to liberal arrivals. We quote: River Reds, 40@60c; Early Rose, 35@60c; Peerless, 5c@$1. Tomales, 75c@$1; Mission Garnet Chile, 65c@$1 ℔ ctl; Sweet, 50@87½ ℔ ctl; Burbank Seedlings, 50c@$1 ℔ ctl; Jersey Blues, $1@1 15 ℔ ctl; Salt Lake, 60@90c; Petaluma, 60@90c ℔ ctl.

ONIONS—Good to choice Silverskins are quotable at $1@1 25 ℔ ctl. Poor stock, 50@75c ℔ ctl.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $1 55@1 65; Butter, $1 40@1 60; Pink, $1 10@1 25; Red, $1 10@1 25; Lima, $2@2 25 for good to choice; Pea, $1 50@1 80; Small White, $1 50@1 80 ℔ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes and Cucumbers are in large supply and easier in price. We quote jobbing lots as follows: Lima Beans, 2@3c ℔ ℔; Green Peas, 4@4½c ℔ ℔; String Beans, 3½@4½c ℔ ℔; Cucumbers, 40@60c ℔ box; Green Peppers, 35@50c ℔ box; Egg Plant, 40@75c ℔ box; Tomatoes, 25@30c ℔ box for river, 40@75c ℔ box for bay; Artichokes, 10@15c ℔ dozen; Carrots, 25@50c ℔ ctl; Turnips, 75c@$1 ℔ ctl; Beets, $1 ℔ sack; Parsnips, $1 50 ℔ ctl; Cauliflower, $1 ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 40@65c ℔ ctl; Garlic, 4@5c ℔ ℔; Celery, 50@60c ℔ dozen; Dry Peppers, 10c; Dry Okra, 12½c ℔ ℔; Summer Squash, 75@85c ℔ box; Marrowfat Squash, $7@8 ℔ ton.

FRUIT—No change of consequence. We quote: Apples, 25@50c for common, and 75c@$1 25 ℔ box for good to choice; Pears, 25c@$1 ℔ box; Grapes, 15@50c ℔ box for all kinds of Black, and 35@50c ℔ box for Muscat, and 35@ 0c for Tokay; Wine Grapes, $8@15 ℔ ton; Quinces, 35@50c ℔ box; Strawberries, $5@8 ℔ chest; Raspberries, $8@10; Mexican Limes, $4@5; Lemons, Sicily, $9@9 50; do California, $1 50@1 75 for common, $3@4 ℔ box for choice; Oranges, California, $2 50@3 25 ℔ box; do Panama, $20@22 ℔ M; Bananas, $1 50@3 ℔ bunch; Pineapples, $4 50@5 50 ℔ dozen; Cape Cod Cranberries, $9 ℔ bbl; Wisconsin, $7@7 50 ℔ bbl; Eastern Apples, $3@3 50 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 2½@3c ℔ ℔ for sliced and 2@2½c for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 8c; Apricots, 12c; Blackberries, 10c; Figs, 5c for pressed and 3c for unpressed; Smyrna do, — for layers, and — for kegs; Nectarines, 10c; Peaches, 15@16c for peeled, and 8@9c for unpeeled; Pears, 2½c for whole and 4@5c for sliced; machine-dried, 8@10c; Plums, 7@7½c pitted and 2c for unpitted; German Prunes, 5@6c; French Prunes, 6@7c ℔ ℔; Raisins, London Layers, $1 60@1 75 ℔ box, with 25c advance for fractions; Common, $1 25@1 50 ℔ box.

HONEY—We quote: New Comb, 8@10c ℔ ℔; new bright extracted, 3½@4c.

BUTTER—Market continues weak. We quote: Fancy, 34@35c; choice, 27½@32½c; fair to good, 17½@25c; mixed lots, 12@15c; pickled roll, 20@21c, for choice to fancy and 18@19c for good; firkin, 18@19c for fancy, 15@17c for fair to good, and 10@12½c for poor; Eastern, 10@14c ℔ ℔.

CHEESE—Quotable at 12@14c for old, and 14c to 15c ℔ ℔ for new California, our figures representing the range for good to choice stock. New York Creamery, 14½@15½c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Advanced prices prevail. Quotable at 42@45c for ranch and 37½@40c ℔ dozen for good store parcels. Eastern are held at 22½@25c ℔ dozen; Salt Lake, 28@30c ℔ dozen.

POULTRY—Old Roosters and Ducks are dearer. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 13@14c; Hens, 12@13c; Roosters, $6@ 550 for old, $5@5 50 for young; Hens, $4 50@6; Broilers, $2 50@3 75; Ducks, $5@6 50 ℔ dozen; Geese, $1 25@1 75 ℔ pair.

GAME—In fair supply. We quote as follows: Rabbits, $1@1 25 ℔ dozen; Hare, $1 50@1 75 ℔ dozen; Doves, 50@60c ℔ doz; Widgeon, 90c@$1 ℔ dozen; Mallards, $3@3 50; Canvasback, $3 50@4; Sprigs, $1 25@1 50; Teal, $1@1 25; Small

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5, 1886.

BAGS—Wheat Bags, 5½@5¾c, but there is no demand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The auction sale on the 1st was well attended and nearly all lines were sold.

BRICK—All kinds are in good demand, and prices are without change.

BROOMS—Good demand for all descriptions at prices unchanged.

BREAD—The American Cracker Company's price list for some of the principal varieties in cases containing 25, 50 and 80 ℔s each, is as follows:

Alphabet, per ℔	12c	Milk, Fancy, per ℔	9c
Assorted	10	Monitors	8
Assorted Ex	12	Nic Nacs	11
Bananas	14	Novelties	12
Boston	8	Numerals	12
Butter	7	Oatmeal	10
Charms	14	Overland	9
Cocoanut Cakes	14	Oysters	7
Cocoanut Taffy C's	14	Palace Mixed	14
Congress	20	Pearl	7
Cracknell	20	Picnic	6
Cracker Meal	7	Picnic Ex	7
Cream	14	Pretzels	10
Egg Jumbles	14	Saloon Pilot	5
Excelsiors	12	Santa Clara	7
Fruits	10	Seed Cakes	9
Galetta	7	Soda	4½
Ginger Cakes	9	Soda Extra	5½
Ginger Nuts	11	Spice Jumbles	12
Graham	8	Sugar	8
Honey C's Frosted	14	Vanilla Bars	14
Jenny Lind	9	Wafers	7
La Grande	9	Water	8
Lemon	9	Wines	10
Lunch	8	Ship Bread	3
Medallions	12	Pilot Bread	3½
Milk	8	Pilot Bread Ex	4

When net weights are given, the following rates are charged for packages: Cases containing about 80 ℔s, 50c; cases, 45 or 20 ℔s, 25c; tins containing 40 ℔s, 45c, or 20 ℔s, 35c. A new medley biscuit, represented by 30 varieties of birds, fish, animals, etc., is quoted at 15c; Animal and Nation Biscuit, 12c and 10c respectively; Dairy Biscuit for invalids, 18c for plain and 20c for iced; Charcoal Biscuit for dyspeptics, 24c.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted as follows: Acme Stearic Acid, 11c; Star, 10c; Adamantine, 8½c; Taper, 7c; Gross & Co.'s Adamantine, 14 oz., 12½c; Harkness' Patent Wax, 16c; Cornwall & Bros.' Adamantine, 12c for 14 oz. and 10½@11c for 12 oz.; Grant's Philadelphia made, 12½c; Merriam & Morgan's Paraffine Wax, 16c; Werk's Stearic Acid, 17½@17½c for 16 oz. and 15½c for 14 oz.; Sperm, 25@28c.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters, $1 25@2 30; Clams, $1 35@2 70; Lobsters, $2 70@2 75; Chickens and Turkeys, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $1@1 50; Green Corn, $1 10@1 75 ℔ dozen.

CEMENT—Active demand, the consumption this year exceeding any previous year.

CIGARS—Local manufacturers are making regular shipments to the East.

CLOTHING—On the 9th, 10th and 11th there will be a peremptory sale of the stock of J. Baum & Co. for account of creditors.

COAL—Receipts at this port for October were 155,521 tons, the largest quantity for any month in the history of the port. Soft foreign Coals vary from $5 02½ to $7 to arrive and $5 75 to $7 for spot lots.

COFFEE—Prime washed Guatemala, 14@14½c; good washed Guatemala, 13@13½c; fair washed Guatemala, 11½@12½c; medium do, 9½@11½c; ordinary Guatemala, 8@9½c; very inferior to common Guatemala, 6@7½c; good Costa Rica, free from black beans, 13@13½c; good Costa Rica, with some black beans, 11@12½c; good green unwashed Salvador, 11½c.

CORDAGE—Since July 28th prices have been as follows: Sisal, 1¼ inch and upwards, 10c; 12 thread, 10½c; 6 and 9 thread, 11c; Bale Rope, 10c; Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, 10c; Twine for Hop and for Grape Vines, 12c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 11c; Manila, 1¼ in. and upward, and Bale Rope, 12½c; 12 thread, 13c; 6 and 9 thread, 13½c; Cables and Sand Pump Lines for Well-boring, 13½c; Twine for Paper, 13½c; Twine for Hops and Bed Springs, 15c; all other kinds, 12½@17c. Discount ½c ℔ ℔ on invoices of 10,000 ℔s. Terms, 60 days, or 1½ per cent. off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

DRUGS—We quote: Bi-Carb Soda, 3¼@3½c; Caustic Soda, 3½@4½c; Sal Soda, 90c for Pacific and $1 05 for English; Soda Ash, $1 55@1 70; California Crystals, 33@34c for refined and 34@35c ℔ ℔ for powdered.

DRY GOODS—Jobbing trade quiet, but good retail demand.

FISH—Pacific Codfish, 5@6½c; Canned Salmon, $1 25@1 45.

LEATHER—Sole, 27@30c for good heavy, 23@25c for good medium, and 20@22c ℔ ℔ for good light; Buff, 15c ℔ foot; Side, 14@15c ℔ foot; Calf Sides, 50@70c ℔ ℔; Kip Skins, $40@55 ℔ dozen; Harness Leather, 28@32c ℔ ℔ for heavy and 23@25c for No. 2.

LUMBER—The price list of the California Lumber Exchange for June 28, 1886, is as follows:

Pine, Rough, per M feet	$15 00
Pine, Rough, No. 2	12 00
Pine, Rough, No. 2 in lengths	13 00
Pine, Rough, 40 to 50 feet lengths	16 00
Pine, Rough, 50 to 60 feet lengths	17 00
Pine, Selected	20 00
Pine, Clear	25 00
Pine, Fire Wood	7 00
T. & G. Flooring, 1x6	27 50
T. & G. Flooring, 1¼x6, 1x4, 1¼x4, 1¼x3, 1x3 and narrower	30 00
T. & G. Flooring, No. 2	22 50
Stepping	35 00
Stepping, No. 2	27 50
Redwood, Rough	18 00
Redwood, Rough, No. 2	14 00
Redwood, Surfaced	30 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in. 12 ft and over	30 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in. 7 to 11 feet	25 00
Redwood, T. & G. 6 in., under 7 ft	20 00
Redwood, Rustic	32 00
Redwood, Rustic, No. 2	27 00
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded 12 feet and over	32 50
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded 7 to 11 ft	25 00
Redwood, T. & G. Beaded under 7 ft	20 00
Redwood, Siding, ½ in	22 50
Pickets, Fancy	25 00
Pickets, Rough Pointed	16 00
Pickets, Rough Square	14 00
Shingles	2 00
Laths, 1¼	3 50
Lath, 1½	4 00
Furring, 1x2, per lineal foot	¾c
Battens, ½x3 per lineal foot	⅜c

MATCHES—Common Block descriptions are steady at 32½c.

MALT LIQUORS—Tennent's Ale, $3 75@4; Tennent's Stout, $3@3 75; Guinness' Stout, $3 75@4; Falk's Milwaukee Beer, $16 ℔ cask for qts and $17 for pints; Conrad Seipp Brewing Company's Chicago Salvator, $18 50 per 6 dozen quarts, and $18 per 10 dozen pints.

MATTING—Common, $4 50; Contract, $5 to $6 50; Fine Contract, $7@8; imperial, $9@10 ℔ roll of 40 yards.

METALS—Pig Iron, $21@23 to arrive and $21 50@24 for spot lots.

NAILS—Pacific Nail and Iron Company's product is quoted at $2 50 for 200 keg lots, $2 60 for 100 keg lots, and $2 70 for smaller quantities.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Pitch, Tar, Oakum and Turpentine are in good supply at rates long current.

OIL—California Linseed was lately reduced to 42½c for raw and 45c for boiled. No change in other kinds.

PAINTS—Pacific Rubber mixed, all house colors, $1 40@2 90; wagon colors, $2 50@3 40.

PAPER—Liberal sales of wrapping and other kinds at current rates.

QUICKSILVER—Price in London, £7 10s; rate in this market, $39@40.

RICE—Carolina, 3¾@4½c; Hawaiian, 4½@4¾c; China, 4.15@7.20c.

RUBBER GOODS—Prices of Goodyear's Rubber Clothing are quoted as follows: Rubber Coats, from $15 to $96 ℔ dozen; Rubber Legging from $6 to $18 ℔ dozen; Rubber Pants, from $15 to $48 ℔ dozen; Rubber Boots—Crack-proof Rubber Boots, Hip, $69 ℔ dozen; Union, National and Goodyear Rubber Boots, Hip, $45 ℔ dozen; Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose, prices are lower than they have been during the past season.

SALT—Liverpool is quoted at $22 50 for Higgins and Holmes Factory, and $14@14 50 for other brands.

SOAP—Pale and Chemical Olive, 4½@6c; fancy kinds, 7@8c; Castile, 7@7½c for brown and 12@13c for white.

SPICES—Sago and Tapioca, 4@4½c; Citron, 25c; Ginger, 13@14½c.

SPIRITS—Eastern and California Pure are in fair demand at old prices.

STARCH—Duryea's 7½@9½c; Ottumwa, 6c to 8¼c; Niagara, 7@9½c; Johnson's, 6½c; Cutsinger's, 6@7½c; Peerless, 5@8c; Erkenbrecher's, 6¼@8½c; Everding's, 7½c.

SUGAR—Since 1st November, prices at the local refineries for 25-bbl lots have been as follows:

	American Refinery.	California Refinery.
Extra Fine Cube	6⅛c	......
Circle A Patent Cube	......	6c
Circle A Crushed	6¼	6
Fine Crushed	6⅛	6
Powdered	6⅛	......
Extra Powdered	......	6
Extra Fine Powdered	6¾	......
Dry Granulated	5⅞	5¾
XX Dry Granulated	5⅞	......
Confectioners' (A)	5⅝	5½
El Dorado C	5⅜	......
Extra C	5¼	5
Golden C	4¾	4½

SYRUP—American Refinery product, 25c in bbls; California Star Drips, 20c in bbls., 22½c in hf bbls, 27½ in 5 gallon kegs and 37½c in 1 gallon tins.

TEA—Japan—Common, 18@20c; good, 25c to 30c; superior, 35c; extra fine, 50@60c; Gunpowder and Imperial—Common, 30c; superior, 37½@50c; extra fine, 67@70c; Congou and Souchong—Common, 20c; superior, 37½@45c; extra fine, 50@75c; Pouchong—Canton, ¼℔ papers, 15@25c; Foochow—Oolong, 35@45c in papers; Comet do, 55c; Formosa, 25@35c; fine do, 40@55c; finest do, 65@70c ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—P. Lorillard & Co.'s Plug, 45@53c; Liggett & Meyers, 41@53c; Buchanan & Lyall, 47c @65c; Drummond Tobacco Co., 41@53c; J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., 55@75c; outside brands of Plug, 42½@60c.

WINE—French Claret, $58@65 ℔ cask; Champagne, $17@32 ℔ basket; California bulk descriptions are quoted as follows: Angelica, $1 05 @1 25; Claret, 50@75c; Port, $1@3 50; Sherry, $1 15@1 25; White, 45c@$1 50 ℔ gal.

WHISKY—We quote: High proof, $1 30@1 50, low proof, $1 75@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ℔ gallon, according to age.

WOODENWARE—The Coos Bay Stave and Lumber Company's price list quotes 3 hoop Painted Pails at $3; varnished do, black hoop, $3 25; varnished do, galvanized hoop, $3 75; white do, galvanized hoop, $3 75@5, and brass bound do, $7 50@9 per dozen.

WOOLEN GOODS—The local factories appear to be busy.

YEAST POWDERS—Standard brands of full weight cans are $4 50 ℔ dozen, and other sized cans in proportion.

Ducks, 75c ℔ dozen; Snipe, common, 40@50c; do, English, $1 75@2 50; Quail, $1@1 15 ℔ dozen; Grey Geese, $2@2 50; White Geese, 75c@$1 25 ℔ dozen; Brant, $1@1 25 ℔ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Moderate trade. We quote as follows: Eastern Hams, 13@14c for Magnolia, Four Ace, Allcutt, Armour, Dupee's and Whittaker's; other brands, 12@13c; California, 10@11c for salt; refrigerator-cured, 12@13c ℔ ℔; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 10@11c; California Bacon, 7@8c for heavy and medium, 9@10c for light and 10@11c for extra light; Clear Sides, 8@8½c ℔ ℔; Pork, $8@9 for extra prime, $10@11 for prime mess, $11@12 for mess, $13@14 for clear, $15@15 50 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $11 50@12; Mess Beef, $8 50@9 for bbls, $5@5 50 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $9 50@10 for bbls, $6@7 for hf-bbls; Family Beef, $14 50@15 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 11½@12c ℔ ℔; Eastern Lard, 8@8½c for tierces and 8½@9c ℔ ℔ for pails; California do, 10-℔ tins, 6½c; 5-℔ tins, 7c; pails, 8@8¼c for 10-℔, 8¼@9c for 5-℔, and 8½@9¼c for 3-℔ pails.

WOOL—Fall clip is quotable as follows:

San Joaquin and Southern Coast, free	12@15
San Joaquin and Southern Coast, defect.	9@11
San Joaquin, Mountain	12@16
Southern, Mountain	12@14
Northern choice, free	18@22
Northern choice, defective	14@17
Northern heavy, defective	12@15

FRESH MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 6@6½c; second quality, 5½@6c; third quality, 4½@5c. Veal—Large 6@7c; small, 8½@10½c ℔ ℔. Mutton—Quotable at 4@5c ℔ ℔. Lamb—Quotable at 6@7c ℔ ℔. Pork—Live Hogs, on foot, 2¼@2¾c; dressed do, 5@5½c ℔ ℔.

TRAVELING agent Erie R. R., writes: Red Star Cough Cure relieved me of pleuro-pneumonia.

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This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

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There are many

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Who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner they cannot account for, Ropy Sediment in the urine, etc. Many die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. CURES GUARANTEED IN ALL SUCH CASES.

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THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMedy for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory and Relaxed and Enfeebled condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all Unnatural Loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The Doctor will agree to forfeit **$1,000** for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperesthesia, which requires special treatment.

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Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homeopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASE without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

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It permanently stops all unnatural weakening drains upon the system, however they occur, preventing involuntary seminal losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, or while at stool, etc., so destructive to mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, restoring Exhausted Vitality, Sexual Decline and **Loss of Manhood, however complicated the case may be.**

A thorough as well as a permanent cure and complete restoration to perfect health, Strength and Vigor of Manhood is **absolutely guaranteed by this justly celebrated and reliable Great Remedy.** Price, $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., to any address, secure from observation and strictly private by

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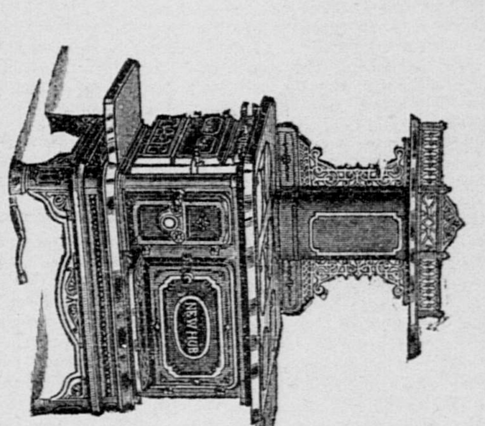

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4ptf

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Office—No. 400 J street, Sacramento.

Capital Stock Paid Up....$225,237 00.
Term and ordinary deposits received.
Dividends Paid Semi-Annually.
☞ Money Loaned on Real Estate Only.
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THE CROCKER-WOOLWORTH National Bank of San Francisco,
322 PINE STREET.

Paid-up Capital....$1,000,000
(Successor to Crocker, Woolworth & Co.)

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WM. H. CROCKER....[d6 4plm]....Cashier

PURCHASE
—OF—
SACRAMENTO CITY COUPONS

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE Funded Debt Sinking Fund of the city of Sacramento hereby give notice that they will pay for coupons cut from Sacramento City Bonds, funded under the Acts of 1858 and 1864, the following prices, to-wit: Coupons of 1876, which were registered January 1, 1876, 98 per cent. of the face value; for other coupons of 1876 and 1877, 95 cents; for coupons of 1878, 89 cents; of 1879, 84 cents; of 1880, 79 cents; of 1881, 74 cents; of 1882, 70 cents; of 1883, 66 cents; of 1884, 62 cents; of 1885, 59 cents; of 1886, 56 cents; of 1887, 52 cents.

Address Funded Debt Commissioners, Sacramento, California.
H. O. BEATTY, NEWTON BOOTH, CHAS. R. PARSONS, } Commissioners.

BAKER & HAMILTON
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINery, etc., Iron, Steel, Coal, Powder, Cutlery Cordage, Barb Fence Wires, etc. 4ptf

CHAS. A. VIEMEISTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEY WEST AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS!
822 K street, Sacramento, Cal.
1m

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEES' ELECTION
—FOR—
Reclamation District No. 3, Grand Island.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Three Trustees for Reclamation District No. 3, Grand Island, Sacramento county, California, will be held in the house of Williams & Bixler, at Walker's Landing, in said District, county aforesaid, on the

11th day of November, A. D. 1886.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county made the 4th day of October A. D. 1886.
[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON,
o5-td County Clerk of Sacramento county.

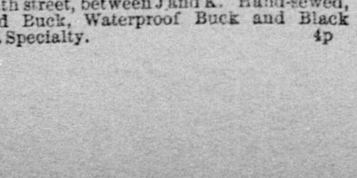
WOOD, COAL, ETC.

H. P. OSBORN'S
Wood and Coal Yard, No. 806 I street.

WELLINGTON, SEATTLE, SCOTCH, SPLINT and Ione Coals. Also, Coke, Pine and Oak Charcoal, Pitch Pine, and Pine Kindling; 4-foot Second-growth Oak and Stove Wood delivered promptly. TELEPHONE, No. 69.
4ptf W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor

WOOD AND COAL

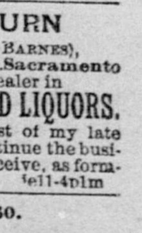
500 CORDS WHITE OAK AND LIVE OAK Stove Wood for sale, at $6 and $7 per cord respectively, and all kinds of four-foot wood at reduced rates. Wellington Coal, $12 per ton. Seattle Coal, $10 per ton. West Hartley and Scotch Splint at the lowest cash prices. Coke, Charcoal and Pitch Kindling always on hand at the New Wood and Coal Yard, No. 516 and 518 L street. [1m] JAS. McCAW, Proprietor.



DODGE'S

SACRAMENTO GLOVE FACTORY, NO. 1019 Ninth street, between J and K. Hand-sewed, Smoked Buck, Waterproof Buck and Black Buck a Specialty. 4p

SACRAMENTO PLANING MILL



MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, Windows, Blinds, Moldings. Finish Door and Window Frames. Brackets and Turning Stair Work a Specialty.
☞ Corner Front and Q streets, Sacramento.
HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.
4plm

JAMES WOODBURN
(Successor to WOODBURN & BARNES),
No. 417 K street....Sacramento
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS.

Having purchased the interest of my late partner, W. R. BARNES, will continue the business as heretofore, and hope to receive, as formerly, a liberal patronage. fe11-4plm

ESTABLISHED 1860.

DRINK CELEBRATED
GEYSER SODA

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS. CRYSTAL, Sparkling, Effervescing and Refreshing Natural Mineral Water. A Geyser Soda Lemonade is delicious. JAMES WOODBURN, 417 K street, Agent for Sacramento.

M. CRONAN,
No. 230 K street, corner of Third.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Wines, Liquors and Champagnes.
☞ Sole proprietor of the Sacramento Soda Works. 4ptf

UPPER SACRAMENTO.

A WIERD MOUNTAIN DRIVE AT NIGHT.

The Beauties of Stage-Coaching—Exploring the Personality of an Unknown Driver—Etc.

Leaving Redding at about half-past 5 in the afternoon, the train at once enters a gallery of exquisite landscape pictures. Autumn has been busy with her palette, and with wonted prodigality she has dashed her vivid colors on every side. The water-worn rocks are gray, and waving bunches of grass grow among them. Here and there a broad reach of stony bank makes the camping place of some Indian family, whose dugout, tied beneath a willow, sways with the motion of the water. The little cabin, or rather hut, built of brush and weather-stained canvas, or oftener of brown shakes, has nothing about its appearance to disturb an artist, though its wretched discomforts and the absence of all that is supposed to distinguish the home of man from the lair of a beast would give many good people, who have not had their hearts calloused by esthetics, greater pain than could the contemplation of its rich brown shades and unobtrusiveness upon the face of nature give pleasure. These wild people, who if dressed in skins or bark would appear to advantage amid such surroundings, are rendered graceless and often ludicrous by wearing the cast-off clothing of our civilization; they seem, as they hover about their campfire at night, groups of grotesque creations of a disturbed fancy. The river narrows and rapids white with foam take the deep crimson of the sunset from the clouds above and look uncannily like blood. The sunlight is soon gone and only by looking up to the tops of the surrounding, precipitous canyons, where the pines are silhoutted against the sky, can anything be seen but unbroken darkness. The town of

DUNSMUIR

Is reached at about 9 o'clock. Imagine a town composed entirely of huge lanterns, for the tents of every shape and size which loom up on all sides seem like nothing else. It is a scene from the "Arabian Nights," and it would hardly surprise one if he were to be lifted into the air at any moment and carried away. However, the painted signs, "restaurant," "saloon" and "barber-shop," in letters not the least Arabic, tell with the most prosaic certainty that the scene is real. Such is the place of Dunsmuir, and it remains in my memory like a half-forgotten dream; the confusion of cars, the hissing of steam from the engines, singing and shouting men within and without the tents, pistol shots and the *crying of a baby.*

To add to all this hubbub, the barber has lost a pet mountain-wolf, and rushes about searching for it and asking every one he meets if they have seen it, and many join in the hunt.

The town has vanished, and I whirl out into the darkness, into the stillness; so dark and still it seems after the hour spent in that lantern town, that a wonderful flood of peace comes over me, and I forget and forgive all that the world has had of evil for me. There is one sound though, but it seems so in harmony with the surroundings as actually to be a part of the quiet—it is the even beat of the horses' hoofs upon the earth road.

I am seated upon the stage-box alone, for the driver, who is at my side is so enveloped in great blanket-coats and mufflers as to be properly considered as not being outside at all. A lamp in front and one on either side cut a passage through the darkness for us to follow in, and the six horses trot briskly along guided by the mysterious intelligence conveyed to them by the multitude of lines which issue from the great bundle at my side, within which, I presume, sits the driver. These lines are so many, crossing and recrossing so many other lines, that I am confused while looking at them. They would be a puzzle even for Arachne to unravel. The lights illumine the trees as we pass.

MONSTERS ARE THESE TREES,

Running straight as an arrow up into the star-lit sky, their mossy, ribbed bark showing for the moment as we pass, tells its story of storm and winter weather. Sometimes a letter box, with open mouth, clings to the tree, convenient to my reach, like a little beggar asking for alms or a just hatched robin gaping for a worm, receiving with a satisfied "cachunk" whatever is dropped into their eleemosynary throats. Sometimes we go down, down, down into the darkness, and I involuntary cling to the seat and hold back; then beneath some railway trestlework, the cross-beams and upright pillars of which form a piece of lacework which, massive as it really is, looks, on account of its perfect proportions, like an airy growth or fragile structure of Jack Frost. Clouds of steam rise from the bodies of the horses, and we slowly toil up some steep grade, but are gone at once when we gain the level road at the summit. What do not the genii of our lamps reveal as we spin along? Now on the right a multitude of round, moss-stained stones become giants' skulls when seen in the light of one's magic lamps, and they grin with horrible contortions as the trembling shadows creep over them—a fearful Golgotha. Now the half-burned, whitened trunk of a fallen tree becomes a graceful female figure, then suddenly changes to an ugly crone, and vanishes; awful and fantastic creatures spring out from gnarled branches and twisted roots. Here and there fires are burning in crimson and orange flames creeping through the halt-damp grass and eating their ways like a cancer into the forest. About the fires there are weird dances in progress, witches and goblins amid the dense, pitchy smoke frisk with impossible gestures as though it were the last night of October. I have not seen the driver, yet he may, for aught I know, be one of the motely crew which is all around us; he sits unmoved, a huge, shapeless mass of blankets bound about the middle with a bit of bale rope. I recall to mind with distinctness those pictures on the old Mill Bridge at Lucerne. "The dance of death," they are called; perhaps this is "Death on the stage coach" who sits by my side so stiently. I have read of beautiful girls disguising themselves as men and driving stage coaches in order to support aged mothers, lame brothers, etc. Perhaps this is one. The idea suits me better than the first one does; but unless this girl be greatly disguised with many rolls of blankets, that waist about which the bale rope clings so closely cannot be the waist of the lovely heroine of such romances. If it is, I think I after all prefer my first companion. Thus, the mystery deepens the more I think of it and I become possessed of a wild desire to open that impenetrable, woolen shell. The air is brisk and seems to crack as we rush through it; the new, crescent moon is in the sky with horns turned up; the breeze from Mount Shasta is laden with scent of firs and pine. My journey is drawing to a close, so I determined upon a bold experiment to learn who or

WHAT THIS IS BESIDE ME

On the box. Taking a couple of cigars from my pocket I hold them out to the bundle, in much the manner of a child feeding an animal at the menagerie; before I am aware of it they are gone. Something darts from somewhere and my hand is empty. I have seen nothing. An inarticulate tone, however, issues from the blankets; it sounds suspiciously like that which poor Red Ridinghood once heard from her grandmother's bed, so it is with joy that I see lights ahead and the board upon which is painted, in large letters, "Sisson's."

The stage stops, the horses steam, lanterns flash and voices sound. The fire from the broad hearth throws out a welcoming hand to us. I climb down and stamp my cold feet, and the inside passengers tumble sleepily out. I try again to catch a glimpse of the driver's face, but fail, and away rolls the stage toward Oregon.

"Who drove to-night?" asks the landlady of me as I hold my hands before the fire. Of course I am unable to tell her, and the question adds to the mystery, for now it is evident that he is unknown even at this regular stopping-place. Suddenly across my mind flashes the remembrance of the barber at Dunsmuir and his loss—the strange, inarticulate sound when my cigars disappeared among the blankets. I shiver nervously when I think of the meal which my companion must have had before the start; yes, the driver was indeed within the bundle, but in what condition? Like Red Riding Hood's grandmother? The thought is too horrible.

CHARLES A. GUNNISON.

ONE LANGUAGE FOR ALL.—Among the well-known Wisconsiners of early days was Nosh Phelps of Green county. He was not always strictly sober, but he never failed to be bright and sensible, and was always held in much esteem for his integrity and usefulness as a citizen. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention of 1846. A motion being pending in the Legislature, of which he was a member, to print copies of certain public documents in the Welsh and French languages, Mr. Phelps rose in his seat and gravely moved an amendment to print a large number of copies in the Pottawattomie language, remarking, with great emphasis, that he made that motion out of regard to a large number of residents in Wisconsin who ought not to be overlooked. "My own conviction," said Mr. Phelps, "is that all this printing of public documents in foreign languages is wrong. We ought to have one language and only one, and stick to it, and if that language is Pottawattomie I'll learn it!"—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Hindu Widow.

The formal period of mourning for a widow in Bengal lasts for one month with the Kayasths, the most numerous and influential class in that part of India—the Brahmins keeping only ten days. During this time she has to prepare her own food, confining herself to a single meal a day, which consists of boiled coarse rice, simplest vegetables, ghi or clarified butter, and milk; she can on no account touch meat, fish, eggs, or any delicacy at all. She is forbidden to do up her hair and put any scent or oil on her body. She must put on the same cotton sari day and night even when it is wet, and must eschew the pleasure of a bed and lie down on bare ground, or perhaps on a coarse blanket spread on it; in some cases she cannot even have her hair dried in the sun, after her daily morning ablution, which she must go through before she can put a particle of food in her mouth. The old women say that the soul of a man after his death ascends to heaven quickly and pleasantly in proportion to the bodily inflictions which his wife can undergo in the month after the death of her husband. Consequently, the new-made widow, if not for any other reason, at least for the benefit of the soul of her departed husband, must submit to continuous abstinence and excruciating self-inflictions. A whole month passes in this state of semi-starvation; the funeral ceremonies, which drag on till the end of that period, are all performed, and the rigid observances of the widow are a little relaxed, if it may be so termed, since the only relaxation allowed to her is that she need not prepare the food with her own hands, and that she can change her clothes, but always using only plain cotton saris. The real misery of the widow, however, begins after the first month. It is not enough that she is quite heart-broken for her deceased husband, and that she undergoes all the above mentioned bodily privations, she must also continually bear the most galling indignities and the most humiliating self-sacrifices. She cannot take an active part in any religious or social ceremony. If there be a wedding in the house the widow must not touch or in any way interfere with the articles that are used to keep the curious marriage customs. During the poojahs, or religious festivals, she is but grudgingly allowed to approach near the object of veneration, and in some bigoted families the contact of a widow is supposed to pollute the materials requisite for the performance of marriage ceremonies. The widow is in fact looked upon as the "evil one" of the house. If she has no son or daughter to comfort her, or if she has to pass her whole life, as is often the case, with her husband's family, her condition truly becomes a helpless one. During any ceremony or grand occasion she has silently to look on, others around her enjoying and disporting themselves, and if some kind relative does not come to relieve her tedium she has hardly anything to do but to ruminate on her present sad, wretched condition. Every female member of a family, whether married or unmarried, can go to parties, but a widow cannot, and if she expresses any wish to join the family on such occasions it is instantly repressed by the curt rebuke of her mother-in-law, or some other relative, that "she is a widow, and she must not have such wishes."—*Davendra N. Das, in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.—The ferijee, or wrap, which all Turkish women are obliged to wear, is the most abominable, shapeless, ugly garment ever made, and it was invented expressly to hide all outlines of the figure. Seeing a Turkish woman's face, you think of everything angelic as a comparison; but when she turns her back and shuffles off, in your mind you compare her to a porpoise, or some other ungainly creature. The colors of the ferijee are most brilliant, and every woman carries a parasol. Pink, purple, blue, green, and scarlet, all are worn together. A few ferijees are black. In the house the Turkish women appear to better advantage. They wear handsomely decorated slippers, or more often sit barefoot, and the dress skirt is let loose to trail; the trousers are drawn down to the ankles, and the ferijee thrown aside with the yashmak, and above all, the face is washed of its disfiguring paint, which is only worn in the street. The Turkish women then are seen to have smooth, polished skins, clear complexions, and a pretty color, though dark. They are in many respects the handsomest race of women, in the face, though they have absolutely nothing but rolls of fat by way of figure. The Georgians and Circassians that you see among them are slenderly built while young, though the life of utter idleness and constant gormandizing makes them grow fat also. The drollest thing is that freckles are considered the highest mark of beauty, and only the Circassians have them. The women eat much sweet food, candies and preserves, and drink inordinate quantities of Serkys tea and milk for their complexion, and eat rice in every imaginable form. In fact, they eat all the time when not drinking or sleeping.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

A DEAL OF PATIENCE REQUIRED.—The only chance an unmarried man has to see what his wife will have to do when his family begins to arrive is out at a summer resort in the season. When he goes to call on a married friend in the city at his house he comes away with the impression that babies are very easily managed, and really the mother of a family has a comparatively easy time of it. He never gets a chance to see the million details of a child's bringing up; but let him get into camp and just see what it means to look after a kid, especially of very tender years, and somehow or another a woman grows to be a wonderful thing when you see the patience and gentleness with which she bears the eccentric impulses of her child, the tenderness which no amount of worry and annoyance can ever weaken. If a man had to look after his children he would break their necks or throw them into a creek, or beat the life out of them, or do something desperate the first week. He might be tender-hearted enough to let them fall over a veranda, or walk into the water and get drowned, but the most affectionate thing he would do would be to leave them go where they pleased, and they'd get killed somehow.—*Exchange.*

WOMEN IN THE TREASURY BUREAU.—Complaints of inaccuracy and carelessness on the part of men were made frequently during General Spinner's administration of the United States Treasury, but such complaints against lady clerks were few. The shrewdest and quickest detectors of counterfeit currency were women, and in cases of disputes as to the genuineness of money General Spinner invariably took the judgment of a Miss Grandin, who was for a long time employed in his bureau. In speaking of her ability in this particular one day, General Spinner said: "If I were a believer in clairvoyance I would say that she possessed that power, but as I am not I call it instinct." There was a rule in the department compelling lady clerks who married to resign their positions, and when this lady married the venerable Treasurer asked that the rule be suspended, because the Government could not well dispense with her services.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A STRICTLY ORIGINAL PLAN.—The Buffalo *Courier* tells of seventeen young and pretty maidens, none under sweet 16, all residents of Buffalo, who have just wound up a very pleasant vacation on a strictly original plan. They hired a cottage at Eden Center, and ran it themselves for about two weeks, doing their own housekeeping, baking and washing. The summer days were spent in botanizing, tramping about over fields and through dells, and running a race to see who would come out the fattest and brownest. All came back with a considerable addition to their avoirdupois and as brown as Spanish senoritas.—*Exchange.*

How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangement brought on by impure blood, when Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the best blood purifier ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.

A PECULIAR VARIETY OF SUB-TROPICAL HABITS.

Is it One that Can be Profitably Introduced into California?—Some Interesting Facts.

P. J. Berckmaus, of Augusta, Georgia, writes as follows to the *Orchard and Garden* concerning the peen-to, or flat peach, of China, which will interest our numerous fruit-growers:

There is in China a type of peaches which is quite distinct in in its sub-tropical habits from the varieties of another, of which we have cultivated a number for more than thirty years, and of which the old China Cling or Shanghae was the first. The varieties of this latter type are adapted to sections of the United States where the ordinary varieties of the Persian strain succeed, while the former type is sub-tropical in its habit and of no value for orchard culture outside the orange belt. The trees bloom here during January, and retain this tendency to early blooming wherever grown. Java peach is given as a synonym in Downing's "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America." This seems to be more more appropriate than that of Chinese peach, which, from the great number of varieties of that type now grown here, is somewhat an indefinite name. In the first edition of Mr. Downing's work (1845) a foot-note begins thus: "This variety has been several times imported to this country and lost on the way," etc., showing, as Mr. Fuller says, that it was not then a new variety; but with every effort I made to obtain it since 1856 I failed to receive the true variety, either from American or European nurseries. In 1869 I received a quantity of peach pits from a friend in Australia. These produced many distinct seedlings. Some were of exceedingly dwarf growth and died when two years old; others produced semi-double flowers and were of tall growth, but, failing to produce fruit for a number of years, were finally uprooted. One tree with large single flowers set one fruit when three years old, and its shape corresponded with the description in Downing's work. A few trees were propagated from it and distributed among friends in Florida with a view of testing its value there, it being apparently unsuited for orchard culture in middle Georgia, owing to its blooming too early. One of these trees sent to M. G. Yniestra, of Pensacola, Fla., in 1875, fruited during the following year, and matured its fruit at the the end of May. On June 23, 1877, I received a basket of the fruit and a photograph of the tree, then three years old, and which produced 1,200 perfect peaches. The extraordinary yield, quality and vigor of this tree attracted immediate attention, and its cultivation in South and middle Florida is now quite extended. The maturity of the fruit upon Mr. Yniestra's tree varied considerably at first. In 1876 fruit was ripe in the middle of May, 1877 middle of June, and in 1880 as early as April 27th. The average period in south and middle Florida is from May 10th to June 15th.

Some trees were sent to correspondents in Jacksonville, but they disposed of their land soon afterward, and no report was ever received as to what ultimately became of the trees. Perhaps one found its way to Alachua county, and this may account for the ridiculous story of its origin there.

When I disseminated this peach, after being fully tested in Florida, I declined to give it my name as requested by Florida friends, who were then cultivating it under that appellation, because it was not a new variety, but merely a reproduction of a type, and gave it the generic name of Peen-To, which means Flat Peach in the Chinese vernacular.

If your readers will refer to the last numbers of the *Flower Dispatch*, of Jacksonville, they will find many interesting articles upon this peach, which seems to have found a congenial climate and soil in middle and south Florida, and opened there a new source of production, as peach culture was heretofore unsuccessful, owing to the absence of suitable varieties. It is well known that few of our leading varieties of the Persian strain succeed in the orange-growing zone, while those of the Java or southern China type are eminently well adapted, and the sub-varieties of the northern China strain succeed admirably in the upper and western sections, but not so far south as either the peen-to or honey.

I would also state that the peen-to is only a variety of type which embraces many forms and that a great variation may be anticipated in its seedlings. Lately several distinct varieties have been obtained in south Florida, some being later and of a globular form. This is merely the beginning of a new race of peaches which may, ere long, become as profitable to our Florida friends as is the cultivation of the orange.

The following letter was written by the same party in Australia from whom I obtained the peach pits in 1869:

"By the San Francisco mail, which leaves here to-morrow morning, I purpose sending you my collection of peach stones, in three packages. They are all of Chinese races—nearly all seedlings of the original flat peach of China, which we have been growing for the last thirty-six years. The original is a free-stone fruit, but it sports in the most wonderful way. Very often in a whole bed of seedlings no two will be alike in all points, yet all be good. Some are of the original flat shape, either slip or cling, while others will be the ordinary peach form, also divided into cling and slip, generally with pure white, juicy flesh and pale colored stones. They will also ripen at different times, but I suppose too early for Augusta on account of spring frosts. Among these stones are a few peculiar but valuable Chinese varieties, some with marked noyau flavor, some solid fleshed, good carrying and very valuable cooking sorts, and a few from Lahore, India—evidently originally from China. I tried to keep these sorts distinct for you, as the fruits ripened and ourselves and the children consumed them, but lamentably failed. However, they will almost all be worth growing, and I think your Florda friends will appreciate them."

A RUSSIAN MILLIONAIRE.—A Russian millionaire has recently had built for him in St. Peterburg a most sumptuous smoking-room, which is the astonishment of all the northern capital. Its richness consists not so much in its furniture, which is a model of simplicity, but in its walls. These are literally lined with European banknotes. Instead of the mass of white ceiling which forms the desperations of disciples of William Morris, is seen a profusion of Austrian notes most artistically grouped around a blue ten-florin bank note. Charming designs composed of French, English, Italian and Russian bank notes adorn the walls. This curious room has received many famous visitors from all parts of the compass. Among others a celebrated Hungarian painter was introduced. He glanced up at the eccentric millionaire, and said with a smile: "Sir, it is a pity you have already thus disposed of your money, for the same amount I would willingly have decorated your walls—perhaps more artistically, indeed, than is now the case—by covering them with paintings, even as Michael Angelo did his holiness Pope Julius the Second."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TO KEEP PRESERVED FRUIT.—In order to keep preserved fruit in condition it is necessary that the jars be air-tight, and that they be kept in a cool, dark place. Atmospheric air is "extremely insinuating," and it will penetrate even by microscopic openings, and thus injure the product of labor performed in the torrid summer days in a kitchen with a temperature considerably over 100°. The top of every jar with a screw or rubber fastening should be sealed with bottle wax. Jelly glasses should be secured with bladders, or with paper dipped in white of egg and pressed about the glass without a wrinkle. Many persons take the precaution to wrap every glass jar or tumbler in paper, and then pack each of them in sawdust or sand, so that they will not be affected by light nor by atmospheric changes. The closet in which preserves are kept should not be damp, nor should it be in close proximity to the kitchen. In winter the temperature must be a degree or two above freezing point. It is always well to keep preserves in a closet by themselves, so that it need only be opened when necessary to store each new addition of jars. Thus the atmospheric changes are reduced to a minimum and the fruit will remain in good condition.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW CABLE LINE.—At present when telegraphic messages are sent from the United States to Brazil they must first be cabled to Europe, and sent from there to their destination. This is not only a very roundabout method but also very expensive, each word costing $2 06 for its transmission. A new enterprise has just been organized in New York for the construction of a direct cable to Venezuela and Brazil. It is called, in honor of the Emperor, the Pedro Segundo American Telegraph and Cable Company, and starts out with a capital of $2,500,000. The Imperial Government of Brazil and Republic of Venezuela have both granted very favorable concessions to the new company. Its cable will be over 4,000 miles long, and is being constructed in England. It will probably be completed in a few weeks, and will be laid as soon as the equinoctial storms are over. *Scientific American.*

Abyssinian Tradition.

It is a curious historical fact that there still exists in Abyssinia a form of Christianity which is as old as the Church of Rome or that of Greece. It can claim to be called primitive. But we have to do with this matter here only so far as to take notice of a tradition which evidently had its origin in the church. It is taken from the entertaining volumes of M. de Cosson.

The native traditions affirm that St. Areed was first struck with the idea of composing the Abyssinian church music by seeing three birds singing on a tree, their number reminding him of the Holy Trinity. He was inspired with the notion of inventing a musical instrument, and forthwith invented a sort of rattle, which is used to this day by the priests to accompany their chants.

Delighted with his new musical instrument, St. Areed went with it to the King, and began to perform. History relates that the King was so absorbed in the charms of the music that he inadvertently rested the point of his spear on Areed's great toe, and gracefully reclining his weight on it, pinned the worthy saint to the ground.

My own opinion is that the astute monarch resorted to this as a last and desperate resource to induce the saint to bring his performance to an end; but if this were his intention, he was disappointed, for Areed was so carried away with delight at his own harmonies that he never even noticed the accident, though the ground was covered with his blood. This story is depicted in two paintings in one of the native churches.

HOW TO PRUNE.—We look upon the roots as the parts that nourish, but the roots are the mouths through which food is taken. It is more correct to say that the stomach nourishes rather than the mouth, and the leaves of the tree rather than the roots. By severely cutting back heads of trees I can almost suspend growth. Thus we often leave branches that I know must come off next season, simply to induce growth of the part that is to remain permanently. Some people seek to urge the growth of scions in newly-grafted trees by removing all large limbs. They should remember that they thus remove that which induces growth, and after such severe slaughter many of the fibrous roots will be found dead; for if they have no work to perform they become feeble and short-lived. We must distinguish the difference between trees and vines. It we wish the grape to grow vigorously we cut it back closely, for its leaves are very large, and it has the faculty of covering a trellis with only a few buds. Thus we cut feeble-growing vines back more closely than strong-growing, for by close cutting we get more foliage than by leaving canes long. Therefore, in pruning trees the danger lies in cutting too much, and with vines in not cutting away enough. If you wish the tree to spread, cut to an outside bud; if to run higher and closer, to an upper or inside bud. Leave no crotches, as they are certain to break when laden. Cut close to the shoulder, but do not cut the shoulder. Remember that he who does not trim at all gets the most growth of tree, yet he who trims often and wisely has the best orchard and fattest pocketbook.—*Fruit Recorder.*

AN ESCAPE FROM A SHARK.—A very remarkable story, of whose truth, however, there is not the slightest doubt, is told in the last number of the *Lancet*. It is an account by F. Ensor, senior surgeon at the Provincial Hospital, Port Elizabeth, of a man whose leg was completely bitten off by a shark, who had the stump immediately amputated and who recovered. The subject of the story had been having a swim in the sea at 7 A. M. on the 25th of January last, and came out, intending to take one more header from the jetty. He plunged in, and "on rising to the surface felt a sharp pain in the thigh, and before he could cry out received another horrid crunch, and down he went in the jaws of a huge shark. He struggled for a moment, and felt twisted about and shaken, then free, and with on instinctive effort as he rose to the surface, made a supreme attempt to reach the landing stairs, which were close by." Fortunately there were some people on the jetty who pulled him out and did their best to stop the bleeding with towels, etc., while they sent for a doctor. He was carried to the Provincial Hospital, and the stump was immediately amputated under chloroform, and in a few days he recovered and was able to get about with crutches. "It is very rarely, I imagine," says Mr. Ensor, "that a human being who has once been in the jaws of a shark has been saved, and more rarely still saved by surgical aid." A month after the accident the only trouble from which the patient suffered was pain in the absent foot, but this the brain, by and by, would cease to remember.

GLASS RAILS AND GLASS SLEEPERS.—Mr. Siemens writes from Dresden: "As concerns the report mentioned in several English papers about the discovery of producing rails in the same way as sleepers, I must state that the contents of this report are founded on a misunderstanding. German newspapers, which brought their articles regarding cast glass translated from English journals, erroneously translated the English 'sleeper' into the German 'schienen,' signifying 'rails' in English, and it was this mistake which led the English papers to the opinion that Frederick Siemens had succeeded in manufacturing also rails from cast glass. Allow me to add for public information that a sample of these glass sleepers recently tested at the Anderston Foundry Company, Limited, Glasgow, resisted a falling weight of 3¼ cwt. falling upon a rail placed upon the sleeper set in sand ballast, commencing at six inches and rising by succeeding increments of six inches up to nine feet six inches—the maximum elevation to which the test ram could be elevated—without effects until the blow had been repeated for the sixth time. Cast iron sleepers are expected to withstand a similar test up to seven feet only. The cost of glass sleepers will be considerably less than those of either cast iron or steel, while the material is practically imperishable as regards climate changes, atmospheric influences, or the ravages of such insects as the white ant."—*Railway Review.*

RESPIRATION AND POETRY.—The natural rate of respiration is from sixteen to twenty-four breaths per minute, the average being twenty; and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has explained the popularity of the octo-syllabic verse by the fact that it follows the natural rhythm of respiration more exactly than any other. Experiments with the poetry of Scott, Longfellow and Tennyson show that an average of twenty lines will be read in a minute, so that one respiration will suffice for each line. The articulation is so easy, in fact, that it is liable to run into a sing-song. The twelve-syllable line, on the other hand, as in Drayton's "Polyolbion," is pronounced almost intolerable on account of its unphysiological construction. From this it follows that, while the poets disregard science in many ways with impunity, nothing in poetry or in vocal music is likely to win favor that is not calculated with strict reference to the respiratory functions.

"How is your son getting along, Charley?" "Oh, pretty well; only that he is a little puffed up with his own importance. Knows more than his father, you know." "Ah, then the boy is not quite an idiot."

ST. JACOBS OIL is excellent for swellings, bruises, etc., says Mr. Buchter, Lancaster, Pa.

Scovill's

SARSAPARILLA

OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP.

A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy is composed of vegetable extracts, chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected are absolute. For sale by all Druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.

☞ Write for Illuminated Book.

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One which Appeals to Common Sense. Many Curable Cases.

[Medical Stilus.]

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?"

"Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor: but what is the method of approach?"

"If you put your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?"

"Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger."

"Precisely! Now, then, for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid, and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are *all* conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an *effect* of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the *only* specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?"

"It is wonderfully so, and for this reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers:—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it *for the good of suffering people.* In a foot note to their letter they say:

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uremic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon *perfect the work already begun.* Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly*, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well.' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, *kindly send us a marked copy.*"

We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do.—PUB.

BEER DRINKING AND DISEASE.—Dr. Day, in his quarterly report as Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home, of Boston, Mass, says: "Of the 165 new cases admitted 34 had delirium tremens. The increase of patients each year brings a larger number of cases of disease of the kidneys. Formerly not over one in six cases which came under treatment had disease of the kidneys. Now one in every three has this affection, which I believe to be owing to the great increase in the use of beer. Many of these cases try to substitute beer for stronger spirits, and in this way tax the kidneys severely. Those who have used beer for years always have diseased kidneys. I am also confident that phases of insanity are more common in the case which came for treatment during the last four years. My experience sustains the views of Dr. Crothers and others that inebriety is increasing, and the insane types of inebriety are also increasing. This is due in part to beer-drinking and increased nervousness."

A NOVEL RAILWAY.—A curious railway, which furnishes its own motive power, carries iron ore from the Ria mines, in the Pyrenees, to a distance of nearly seven miles. It is built on the Lartigne single-rail system, and is worked by electrical machinery designed by Messrs. Siemens, the loaded train running down generating a current of electricity sufficiently powerful to haul up the empty trains. Details of the working system are said to consist in using the motor in descending as a dynamo, which generates current enough to work the motor on the ascending train, the difference between the weights of the two trains being sufficient to compensate for the loss of electrical efficiency.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight **Colds** and **Coughs** frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious **bronchial** and **pulmonary** affections."

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic **Bronchitis, Laryngitis,** and even acute **Pneumonia,** and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of **Pulmonary Consumption.** It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of **Croup** and **Whooping Cough.**

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

A TEMPLE OF SERPENTS.—The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its Temple of Serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upward of a thousand serpents of all sizes, which they feed with the birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives. These serpents, many of them of enormous size, may be seen hanging from the beams across the ceiling, with their heads hanging downward and in all sorts of strange contortions. The priests make the small serpents go through various evolutions by lightly touching them with a rod, but they do not venture to touch the larger ones, some of which are big enough to enfold a bullock in their coils. It often happens that some of these serpents make their way out of the temple into the town, and the priests have the greatest difficulty in coaxing them back. To kill a serpent intentionally is a crime punished with death; and if a European were to kill one the authority of the King himself would scarcely suffice to save his life. Any one killing a serpent unintentionally must inform the priest of what has occurred, and go through a course of purification which takes place once a year.—*St. James Gazette.*

A NATIONAL WALTZ.—The public will learn with great pleasure of the philanthropic efforts of the American society of professors of dancing to remedy some of the evils which have gathered about terpsichorean pleasures. These efforts are directed toward the formation of a national waltz step which will enable a Boston girl, for instance, to tread the mazes with a Western man as partner without stubbing her cultured toes over his less intellectual feet. "'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished," though it would take away the favorite excuse of poor dancers when apologizing for their clumsiness: "You will pardon me, Miss X.; but do you know, I am used to the Chicago step and don't find the New York style easy to catch," etc., etc. But if we had a waltz step which was uniform from Maine to Texas, and from sea to sea, the union of the States would be just as much the more firmly established.—*N. Y. World.*

Gibbs—"So the man was killed up at the hotel, was he?" Squibbs—"Yes; shot right in the rotunda." Gibbs—"Great Scott! No wonder it killed him. That's a terrible place to hit a man."

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD

Majestic warder by the Nation's gate,
Spike-crowned, flame-armed, like Agony or Glory,
Holding the tablets of some unknown law,
With gesture eloquent and mute as Fate—
We stand about thy feet in solemn awe,
Like desert-tribes who seek their Sphinx's story,
And question thee in spirit and in speech:
What art thou? Whence? What comest thou to teach!
What vision hath those introverted eyes
Of Revolutions framed in centuries?
Thy flame—what threat, or guide for sacred way?
Thy tablet—what commandment? What Sinai?
Lo! as the waves make murmur at thy base,
We watch the sombre grandeur of thy face,
And ask thee—what thou art.

I am LIBERTY,—God's daughter!
My symbols—a law and a torch;
Not a sword to threaten slaughter,
Nor a flame to dazzle or scorch;
But a light that the world may see,
And a truth that shall make men free.

I am the sister of Duty,
And I am the sister of Faith;
To-day, adored for my beauty,
To-morrow, led forth to death.
I am she whom ages prayed for;
Heroes suffered undismayed for;
Whom the martyrs were betrayed for!

I am a herald republican from a land grown free under feet of kings.
My radiance, lighting a century's span, a sister's love to Columbia brings.
I am a beacon to ships at sea, and a warning to watchers ashore:
In palace and prairie and street, through me, shall be heard the ominous ocear roar.
I am a threat to oppression's sin and a pharos-light to the weak endeavor:
Mine is the love that men may win, but lost—it is lost forever!
Mine are the lovers who deepest pain, with weapon and word still wounding sore;
With sanguined hands they caress and chain, and crown and trample—and still adore!
Cities have flamed in my name, and Death has reaped wild harvest of joy and peace,
Till my voice is portent that stills the breath, my advent an omen that love shall cease!
In My name, timid ones crazed with terror: In My name,

HUNTING IN THE WEST.

A TERRIBLE ADVENTURE WITH A GRIZZLY BEAR.

How Samuel Sands, of the Liars' Club, Succeeded in Killing a Bear Under Difficulties.

Horace B. Weir, President of that cheerful organization the Liars' Club, looked serenely out from under his bushy eyebrows and across the room at the row of men seated on barrels. He turned to Prof. Snodgrass, the learned Secretary of the club, and said:

"Are we all on deck?"

"No, sir," responded Prof. Snodgrass; "John Hart is absent."

"Why, how's that?" asked the President.

"Well, sir," answered Samuel Sands, rising from his seat on a potato barrel, "you see, last week we fined him hard cider for the crowd for not telling his lie straight, and he has been sick in bed ever since."

"Sick? With what disease?"

"Inflammation of the soul, sir. The shock of spending so much money all at once was too great for him. The doctor says he'll live, though."

"How is that? I should say his disease was a very serious one."

"The disease is serious, Mr. President: but his soul is so small that it doesn't hurt him."

Up jumped a small man with a snow-white mustache and a pair of sparkling black eyes.

"I move," he shouted, "that Samuel Sands be fined $1."

"What for?" inquired the President.

"Telling the truth in a regular meeting."

"Can't a man tell the truth occasionally?" demanded Mr. Sands.

"Not if he wants to be a member of this club in good standing," retorted the short man.

"Order! gentlemen, order!" said the President. "The Chair rules that a member may tell the truth in meeting when not speaking on the regular subject of the evening."

There was no dissent from this decision, and harmony reigned once more for a short time. But Samuel Sands was not happy. He arose once more.

"Mr. President," he said, "I rise for information."

"You do that often," remarked the President, his voice sliding from a deep bass to a beautiful soprano. "What do you want now?"

"I wish to know, sir, whether a member of this club has a right to hit a man who calls him a liar."

"No! no!" cried a dozen voices.

"Order! gentlemen, order!" shouted the President, his voice sliding all over the scale; "the Chair will explain. A member of this club should be proud of that title, and when it is applied to him he should thank the gentleman who applies it, and, if the financial owl is not too much boiled, should invite him to take refreshment of a liquid nature. Or am I right or am I wrong?"

"Right! right!" shouted the members.

"Mr. Sands," said the President, "are you satisfied?"

"I am," said Mr. Sands.

"Then sit down and look happy," said the President. "What is the subject for this evening, Professor?"

Prof. Snodgrass arose and drew from his pocket a slip of paper. Then he read in a slow and deliberate tone, "Hunting in the Great West."

"And who is the gentleman to open the fabricating?"

"Mr. Samuel Sands, who has never been further west than East Orange; who never saw a bear except at the menagerie, and who never stood in the presence of an Indian not made of wood."

Samuel Sands arose and smiled benignly on the assembled members of the club. He was a tall, thin man, with a long nose and an expression of undying woe in his pale-yellow eyes. He drew a red bandana handkerchief from his coat-tail pocket, looked at it a moment, and then, murmuring "That isn't it," put his hand into his hip-pocket and produced an old-fashioned horse-pistol.

"This elegant revolver," he said, "was the means —"

"Hold on!" exclaimed the short man with the white mustache, springing to his feet; "that's not a revolver."

"Mr. President," said Sands in an aggrieved tone. "I move he be fined hard cider for the crowd for correcting a member who has told a whopper."

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

"He stands in with the President, Mr. Weir," muttered the short man as he sat down. "and always moves to fine people hard cider because we have to buy it from Weir."

"That's a base falsehood!" exclaimed Sands, who overheard him.

"You flatter me!" responded the short man.

"Order! gentlemen, order!" cried the President. "Mr. Sands will proceed with his whopper."

"Well, said Mr. Sands "I was about to remark that this elegant revolver which you see before you was once the means of saving my life. It was in the summer of 1849, when I was hastening like many others to California, having been bitten by the gold fever. We had a train of six wagons and eight pack horses. There were thirty-two of us in the party, including the two famous scouts Nick of the Woods and Baker Jim. We had also six Indians of the Chokejaw tribe. We had journeyed twenty days west from Omaha, and were in the midst of the plains. One night we encamped on the bank of a little stream. Some of the men said it would be a good thing before leaving so pleasant and good a camping-ground to lay in a supply of game, because when we got further west we should strike a barren bit of country where there was nothing to shoot unless a man had a fancy for shooting alkali. So we organized a hunting party to go early in the morning to some hills not far away, where there was plenty of game, such as mountain quail, English snipe and wild geese."

"What, in a mountain?" exclaimed the short member, jumping up again.

"The gentleman is fined another round of hard cider," said the President, charging it to him in the books then and there.

"Oh, this thing is a regular swindle," muttered the short man, sitting down.

"If you make any more remarks like that,' said the President, "I'll fine you two rounds at once."

"Let's expel him," said another man.

"Order, order!" shouted the President. "Don't you know any better than to want to expel a man who gets fined cider for the crowd? Why, if he were not in the club you might have to pay for it yourself. Go on, Mr. Sands."

"Well," said Mr. Sands, "before I proceed any further I should suggest that we tackle one of those rounds of hard cider right here and now."

The suggestion of Mr. Sands was met with general approval except from the short man with the white mustache, who could see nothing attractive in the proposition. The cider, however, was promptly served by the President's tow-headed boy, and then Mr. Sands was requested to proceed with his whopper.

"As I was telling you," he said, "a hunting party was organized. It consisted of Barker Jim, the scout, two Indians, named Wa-ta-skin, which means 'Too-fresh-in-the-early-spring,' and La-de-dah, which means 'Young-man-with-the-crooked-elbow,' three white men and myself. We all had rifles and bowie knives and revolvers, and I carried, in addition, this cheerful little popgun which you see before you. After a weary tramp of four miles we reached the hills. The two Indians were sent up to beat the bushes and chase the game down, and the rest of us were scattered about in good positions at the foot of the hills to knock over whatever came along. Well, it was the finest sport I ever saw. I shot 13 jack rabbits, 47 mountain quail, 17 wild geese, 2 doves, 8 raccoons, 11 squirrels and a pheasant. I would have shot more, but unfortunately I didn't anticipate such sport, and so I ran out of rifle bullets. Fortunately I had my two six-shooters, and this admirable little cat-teaser which you see before you.

"After killing all the game I have mentioned, I sat down to wait till the party reassembled. The day was warm and I enjoyed myself greatly as I sat there. The crickets and tree toads were chirping all around, and butterflies were flying about my head in playful ignorance of the fact that I might have been an entomologist, although I wasn't. The trees around me afforded a grateful shade, and before long I lay down on a bed of leaves and fell fast asleep. There is no telling how long I should have slept if I had not been awakened by a curious grunt. I started to a sitting posture and rubbed my eyes, and I soon found that I had good reason to rub them, for immediately in front of me, not ten feet away, was an enormous grizzly bear.

"If the situation had not been so dangerous I should have laughed heartily at the appearance of the bear. It would have made a statue laugh. The beast had dined on my game, gentlemen, and had wound up with the pheasant, whose feathers were clinging all around his nose, looking like a set of whiskers. They gave that bear the most comical expression imaginable. But I didn't see anything funny in it just then, although the bear seemed quite as surprised to see me as I was to see him. Well, gentlemen, I looked at him and he looked at me, and neither one of us knew just what to do. Finally I made a movement as if to arise. Then the bear uttered a low growl, which warned me that no such operation on my part would be tolerated. Then I tried to slip my hand quietly around to my belt and draw out my six-shooters, but the bear growled louder than before. We sat there looking at one another for half an hour, and I noticed that the bear began to look very sleepy. He wanted to take a nap after his hearty meal, but at the same time he did not want to leave me unwatched.

"Well, gentlemen, after considering the matter some time he arose and approached me. I made up my mind that my time had come, and I tried to think of a prayer, but the only one I could remember was grace before meat, and I felt that the bear ought to say that, not I. But bruin was not ready to feast on me yet. He simply laid one of his enormous paws on my breast, and made me lie down again in just the same position as I had occupied before. I divined his wishes at once. He wanted to go to sleep, and he desired to have me do the same. I closed my eyes and lay perfectly still. The bear seemed to be quite satisfied, and went and lay down himself. I cautiously opened one eye in a little while, and saw that he was asleep. That was my time. Noiselessly I arose to a sitting posture. Then, getting out one of my six-shooters. I climbed carefully to my feet. Then I cocked my revolver and approached the beast. I put the muzzle close to his head and pulled the trigger.

"The blamed thing wasn't loaded!

"Gentlemen, neither of these six-shooters had a charge in it, and I was sure I had loaded them before starting. Well, you can bet that I was frightened. I made one reckless leap backward, and plunged through a bush, making enough noise to awaken all the grizzlies on earth. The bear sprang up with a loud roar and rushed toward me. I jumped for a low branch of an oak, and drew myself up into the tree just as the infuriated beast arrived beneath it. I suppose I needn't tell you that a man up a tree is not in a very safe place when a bear is after him. The grizzly started up that tree in less time than I can tell it.

"What was I to do?"

"Aha! I remembered this remarkable little shooting iron which you see before you. I pulled it hastily from my belt and pointed it immediately at the bear's nose. I pulled the trigger. The confounded thing missed fire. The next moment the bear grabbed it in his enormous mouth and swallowed it.

"That is, he tried to.

"Gentlemen, you notice the length of that barrel? Well, owing to nervous haste on the part of that bear he fail to swallow the thing straight, and the next thing he knew it was stuck crosswise in his capacious throat.

"Gentlemen, that bear tumbled out of that tree in no time. I had no further interest for him. He had something in his throat to occupy his attention. The way he rolled over and kicked up the leaves was a sight to see. He pawed up the earth, he scratched and tore himself with his claws, and he bounded about from side to side. But it was all in vain. This murderous weapon which you see before you did its deadly work with swift certainty, and in a short time the bear was dead. Then I climbed down out of the tree and sat beside him for an hour to make sure that he was all right. He was. So I got a small tree branch and pried open his mouth to its widest extent. Then I rolled up my sleeve, ran my hand down his throat, and by exerting all my strength tore this pretty little toy which you see before you from its resting place. Next I walked around to the bear's side, placed the muzzle of the revolver close to his ribs just behind the foreleg and pulled the trigger. This time the revolver went off.

"By and by the rest of the hunting party came to look for me. I was sitting on a log smoking my pipe.

"'What did you kill?' asked Barker Jim.

"'Thirteen jackrabbits, 47 mountain quail, 17 wild geese, 2 doves, 8 raccoons, 11 squirrels, a pheasant, and a little beast,' I replied.

"'A little beast? What's that?'

"'You'll find him behind that bush.'

"The crowd ran to see, and when they beheld that grizzly there was a chorus of exclamations, I can tell you.

"'Where's the rest of your game?' asked Barker Jim.

"'In the bear,' said I.

"But, gentlemen, I never told them that the bear choked himself to death in trying to eat this useful implement which you see before you."

Mr. Samuel Sands sat down amid great applause. But the short man with the white mustache was on his feet in an instant.

"Mr. President," he said, "I rise for information. Is it proper to call a grizzly bear bruin?"

"How about that Professor?" inquired the President.

"It is not," said Prof. Snodgrass. "A grizzly is known as Old Ephraim."

"Fine him the hard cider!" shouted the little man.

And the President promptly fined Mr. Samuel Sands.—*N. Y. Times.*

Take Care of the Feet.

Ladies whose feet have become misshapen from excessively narrow boots, can do much to remedy the difficulty by care and pains. Select easy, roomy shoes and stockings of soft fabric. Bathe the feet thoroughly in water comfortably warm, never allowing it to grow cold enough to feel chilly, and wipe them thoroughly dry with a soft towel—coarse crash is almost poison to sensitive skins, and often causes irritation and a small eruption like rash. Then rub into them thoroughly about the joints or injured parts either cold cream, or what is better, glycerine, perfectly pure, and mixed with double the quantity of water. Especially should it be diligently applied to the joints of the great toes if they are enlarged or painful. Wipe off with a damp cloth and dry carefully, after which powder the feet thoroughly with rice flour powder. Brush off all that comes away easily, and put on the stocking, being careful that no semblance of a seam comes over the sensitive joints. Adjust the shoe carefully — never "jump into" any article of wearing apparel —smooth the boot over the foot and ankle, if it is a high top, and be certain that it is comfortable.

These cautions may seem trifles, but the feet are ill, and all conditions of recovery must be observed. Take care that they do not get very cold or in the least damp. The ankle should also be protected by gaiters or leggings, if there is any necessity for going out in wet weather. The difficulty is an inflammation of the joint membranes, and has had many serious results. At night, the feet may be wiped off with a damp cloth, and the glycerine and powder repeated. Ladies who adopt this plan will never find soft corns coming between the toes. For hard corns there is nothing better than a little judiciously applied caustic, which should just touch the hardened part of the corn, never the surrounding flesh. Repeat every other day, first soaking the feet in warm water and gently scraping the surface of the corn until it will finally come out altogether. Great care must be taken to keep the caustic from the whole flesh, and the foot should never be damp, as the application will spread rapidly. Such a course of treatment, patiently followed, has in several cases restored to quite passable shape and comfort feet that were considered as hopelessly deformed.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

SPAIN'S LITTLE KING.—According to a Spanish medical journal, Dr. Sanchez Ocana, the physician to whom is intrusted the honorable and responsible duty of attending the infant King of Spain, interviewed no less than twenty-seven women for the purpose of choosing a wet-nurse for his youthful Majesty. The *Lancet*, the leading medical paper of London, says: "It seems to have been decided before the birth took place that the royal mother was not to be allowed the natural privilege which is properly so prized by most mothers of lower degree—would that we could say so of all! But where Royalty sets the fashion, what wonder is it that others, with no public or extra domestic duties whatever to attend to, and so entirely without excuse, hasten to depute the mother's duty to a stranger?" This infant King, by the way, enjoys the rare distinction of having been born a monarch. There is no other like instance in the history of Spain.—*Babyhood.*

The case has been reported of a golden plover which alighted on a vessel in the Pacific after a pauseless flight from land of at least 1,300 to 1,500 miles.

ABOUT BACTERIA.

A POPULAR TALK UPON THIS INTERESTING SUBJECT.

Sketch from a Lecture by Prof. H. F. Formad, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Bacteria are very small organisms of a vegetable nature, so small that the naked eye has very little knowledge of their existence. They are ubiquitous and play no small part in disease. Hundreds of thousands of them can find ample room in a single drop of water. Their weight is so small that to express it you would use up a pot of ink in writing down your fractions. They are vegetable, and their constitution does not differ much from that of a cabbage. Although plants, many of them are endowed with little propellers, by means of which they move. Their motion appears, although they have no brains or senses, to be a hunt for food.

There are four chief forms of these germs. There are round ones called micrococci, elongated ones called bacteria, longer ones known as bacilli, and spiral, screw-like ones answering to the names of screw bacteria or spirilli. Then there are big ones called mycelial fungi, which belong to the molds.

Bacteria are found absolutely everywhere. The air in this room contains plenty. It is approximated that there are 200 bacteria to every cubic meter of air. There is no substance at all in which they are not present, except in oils, metals and acids. There are multitudes on our bodies and inside them. Different kinds of bacteria grow best on different soils, just as watermelons grow well in Jersey and some weeds flourish best on sandy soils.

They have special likings for different kinds of food, as I have found out in my artificial culture of them. If I want to raise a certain kind of bacterium I have to give it potato, because it likes potato. Another sort lives on bread. Still another prefers gelatine. This sort (indicating) I raise on chicken soup, because it is particularly fond of chicken soup. That one over there gets its nourishment from blood serum. It is the same in their liking for diseases. Thus we find certain forms of bacilli in cholera, others in consumption. As one description of bacillus likes chicken soup, another likes relapsing fever. The relation of bacteria to dyeing and staining depends upon this principle.

Bacteria are very useful in the economy of nature. Their greatest use is in putrefaction. By living on animal material bacteria decompose it into inorganic substances and gases. By this means animals are resolved into their constituents. Bacteria help to keep up the cycle of nature, and the soil could not exist without them. They are necessary, too, in fermentation. The fermentation which results in pickle, vinegar and preserves is caused by these small bodies.

In the production of certain drugs, chemical substances and coloring matters they are useful. We are afraid of them, and that fear makes us keep our apartments clean, and causes us to look after hygiene generally. It forces the surgeon to be careful in operation. Our whole alimentary canal is a botanical garden of bacteria, and they live on our mucous membrane. With this abundance of them it would be queer if they hadn't some use. They help in the digestion of food in the lower bowel and in the mouth, perhaps by a process akin to fermentation.

Dr. Formad then had exhibited with the stereopticon specimens of bacilli. There were shown samples of ordinary mold, magnified two thousand times with the microscope; micrococci, from a case of diphtheria, very like clusters of eggs, but with, in their natural state, diameters of only one-fifty-thousandth of an inch. Then there were micrococci scraped from Dr. Formad's own tongue, and fermentation bacteria, such, explained the lecturer, as are produced in sauerkraut; micrococci from the blood of a diphtheritic child, and also from a case of erysipelas.

To find out what kind of bacteria are in water, take ten drops of water and put into it some jelly. Pour the jelly on a glass plate and little colonies of bacteria will develop from the germs that happen to be in the water. The gelatine is a good food for them. You can readily read from their appearance what the germs are, and you can calculate the percentage of impurity in the water.

The air can be easily examined for bacteria. Cut a clean potato in half and expose it to the atmosphere for a few hours. Some germs will fall on it, and, being on a nutritive material, they will begin to grow. They reproduce at the rate of 20,000 to 30,000 a minute on a potato. On this particular potato (exhibiting one) four different kinds of bacteria have fallen. You can see that by the colors, white, brown, yellow and so on. Plates of gelatine exposed develop bacteria in the same way. Air can be examined for germs by passing it through a tube on the bottom of which gelatine is lying. The air can be measured and the percentage of germs calculated.

The *Sanitary Era*, speaking upon sanitation of bacteria by ventilation, says:

"In connection with the subject of ventilation and atmospheric poisoning, we have referred to the dispersion of poisonous exhalations, as if the best and most necessary thing the atmosphere can do for us were to dilute the dose. But the actual sanitation of the poison of polluted air is no less effective in nature than that of polluted water, and is affected by one of the same agents, in the same way. Recent investigation reveals a philosophy of both bane and antidote that surprises us with its simplicity as much as with its efficiency. At the moment when humanity stands aghast at the announcement that germs are not destroyed by disinfectants, comes the counter discovery that they are rendered harmless by oxygen. It seems that it makes no difference, really, of what sort or from what source are the bacteria that we take into the blood. The only material difference to us depends on the sort of atmosphere in which their hourly generations are bred. For example, the bacteria developed in confined air, from a simple infusion of hay, are found by experiment to be as capable of generating that most terrible of blood poisoners, the malignant pustule, as are the bacteria taken from the pustule itself.

"On the other hand, the bacteria from the malignant pustule itself, after propagating for a few hours in pure and free air, become a perfectly harmless race, and are actually injected into the blood with impunity. The explanation of the strange discovery is this: Note its extreme simplicity—bacteria bred in copious oxygen soon perish as a race for want of it in the blood vessels: whereas those inured to an unventilated atmosphere for a few generations, which means only a few hours, are prepared to thrive and propagate infinitely within our veins, and that is the whole mystery of blood-poisoning and zymotic diseases. Taken in connection with the narcotic or nerve-poisoning power of carbonic acid (to which all the classes of disease resulting from colds are due), we have also in this simple but grand discovery the whole mystery of the question why free air is health, and why sickness is a purely domestic product. The restitution of natural health to mankind depends on the constant diffusion in copious and continuous floods of atmospheric oxygen, of the nerve-poisoning carbonic acid of combustion (organic or inorganic), and of the blood-poisoning bacteria of organic decomposition, whether in air or water."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Quarterly Journal of Economics" is the title of a new candidate for favor in the world of reviews. It is published by George H. Ellis, Boston, for Harvard University, the first number being issued under the date of October. It presents in 133 pages these papers: "The Reaction in Political Economy," by Charles F. Dunbar; "Private Monopolies and Public Rights," by Arthur T. Hadley; "Silver Before Congress in 1886," by S. Dana Horton; "Correspondence from Paris," by Arthur Mangin; "Wagner on the Present State of Political Economy;" "Prices in Ireland;" "Recent Publications Upon Economics;" "Silver as a Regulator of Prices;" "The Arithmetic, Geometric and Harmonic Means;" "Legislation for Labor Arbitration." We are not aware that there is any journal in this country, save this new one, that is devoted wholly to the study and discussion of economics. The new review certainly "starts off" with a heavy discharge of artillery. If its ponderosity does not limit it to too narrow a circle of readers consistent with needed income it will be an influence for great good in educating the public mind upon questions that are every day growing of more and more momentous importance. The review presents a handsome appearance, is a credit to the publisher for the typographic work, and reflects good judgment in the editorial selection of papers and the original articles.

The "North American Review" for November (3 East Fourteenth street, New York,) is at hand. Mr. Rice, the accomplished editor, presents for the reading public's entertainment and instruction this valuable group of papers: "How Shall the Negro be Educated?" by Edmund Kirke; "Robert Burns as Poet and Person," by Walt Whitman; "The Indian Policy of the United States," by Jefferson Davis; "A Slave Trader's Letter-book," No Name Series; "The Cities of Italy," by "Ouida;" "Six Unpublished Letters," by George Washington; "Why Am I a Churchman?" by the Bishop of Kentucky; "Some Unpublished War Letters," by Generals Grant, Halleck, Burnside, Bragg, and Admiral Porter, addressed to General W. T. Sherman; "Railway Legislation," by Frank S. Bond; "The South in the Union Army," by Felix A. Reeve; "Industrial Arbitration," by Thomas C. Martin; "Rome or Reason?" by Helen H. Gardener; "Earthquake Studies," by Felix L. Oswald.

The November "Century" (Century Publishing Company), is a superb number. No issue has presented finer illustrations, or more numerous ones. Every friend of youth will find the illustrated article on "The Need of Trade Schools" of the profoundest interest. Not less so is the opening article on Lincoln, by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, President Lincoln's private secretaries. This history of the savior of the republic promises to be one of the most important contributions ever made to personal history in the annals of the country. "Old Chelsea," by B. E. Martin, is a very attractive illustrated paper. "General Hooker's Appointment and Removal," "The Battle of the First Day at Gettysburg," and "Memorandum of the War" are the war papers of the number. The November issue is the first number of the thirty-third volume of this standard magazine, which grows in strength and beauty, as it does in popular and critical favor with every month.

The "Forum" (97 Fifth avenue, N. Y.) for November is a number loaded to the water's edge wiith thoughtful papers. It is an issue of thoroughly good debate on subjects of living importance. The papers presented are: "Our Political Methods," David Dudley Field; "Recent Naval Progress," Woods Pasha; "Prohibition, So-called," Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon; "The Restoration of Silver," Richard P. Bland; "How I Was Educated," President Timothy Dwight; "The State and the Criminal," Z. R. Brockway; "Oil on the Waters," Professor R. H. Thurston; "Confessions of a Skeptic;" "The Hundred Authors," Professor Frederic H. Hedge; "English and American Fire Services," H. D. Purroy; "Industrial Necessities," Carroll D. Wright.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), we have a large and handsome volume entitled, "Our Arctic Province; or, Alaska and the Seal Islands," by Henry Elliott. It is elaborately illustrated and is supplemented by numerous plats and maps. It is the most graphic recital of life in Alaska and the Aleutian isles we have yet seen, though a score or more of books have been written upon the subject. As a statistical volume it has much value. The volume will go a long way to educate the public mind upon the true value of our Arctic province.

Of the admirable National Library series (Cassell & Co., New York and London), we have No. 40, "Early Australia Voyages" (Relsart Tasman Dampier), by John Pinkerton; "The Tragedy of Macbeth" (No. 39). These little volumes, clearly printed in large type, are issued weekly at 10 cents each. With such a library offering, no man who reads at all can have an excuse for not owning each year fifty-two volumes of standard literature of biography, drama, poetry, travel, history and critical essays. The volumes are for sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento.

ICE RIVERS.—Ordinary glaciers are accumulations of ice descending along valleys from snow-covered elevations. They are ice-streams, 200 to 5,000 feet deep or more, fed by the snow and frozen mist of regions above the limit of perpetual frost. They stretch on 4,000 to 7,000 feet below the snow-line, because they are so large that the heat of summer cannot melt them. Some of them reach down into open cultivated tracts, the extremities of the Grinnelwald and Chamouni glaciers, for instance, being found within a few hundred feet of the gardens and houses of the inhabitants of the valleys. The best known glaciers are those of the Alps—numbering 1,120, as Professor Heim has just ascertained, and covering a total area of more than 500 square miles—but important ones occur also in the Pyrenees, the mountains of Norway, Spitzbergen, Iceland, the Caucasus, the Himalayas, the southern extremity of the Andes, in Greenland; and on Antarctic lands. One of the Spitzbergen glaciers stretches eleven miles along the coast, and projects in icy cliffs 100 to 400 feet high. The great Humboldt glacier of Greenland, north of the seventy-ninth parallel, has a breadth of forty-five miles at the foot, where it enters the sea. This glacier is but one of many in that icy land, in the interior of which, according to Nordenskjold, one may pass over a vast ocean of ice and snow, 1,200 miles long and 400 miles wide, without seeing a plant, a stone, or a patch of earth.

NATURAL CONDITION OF WATER.—Water is not only a great solvent of soluble substances, but a greater vehicle of insoluble things and of living things. In ordinary brook water, outside of animal animalculæ, are numberless eggs and spawn of all the lower animal species, spores of vegetables and minute masses of dead and decomposing organic matter. There are spring, well and lake waters which are almost entirely free from such contamination, but they are in a small minority. The vast majority of the waters used in the great cities of the country are full of these elements of impurity. Take, for instance, the unfiltered table water of New Orleans and allow it to stand several hours. A heavy brown sediment is formed, of which 32 per cent. are decaying animal and vegetable organisms. The supernatant fluid generally shows considerable quantities of embryonic life and of floating decayed organic matter. Under even a low power of the microscope, the globules swarm with bacteria and other phytozoa. In many cases other sources add to the pollution. Among these are sewage, impure surface water from cultivated lands, drainage from thickly populated towns and cities, the waste products from refineries and manufactories, percolations through marshes, malarious land and unhealthful geological strata. — *American Analyst.*

HOW TO GET RID OF A WIFE.—They do these things better in Persia. No man thinks of murdering a wife of whom he is tired, but he sends her as a gift to some bachelor friend whom she has taught to admire her, and who is too courteous to refuse. The Shah sets this example, and by this means his beloved spouse of the time being is young, handsome and loving, and his married life is a perpetual honeymoon. There is no sewing up in sacks, no poison, no bowstring. The favorite Cabinet Minister or General is informed that he will be favored with a wife from the royal harem, and he smiles and accepts. The Persians have always been reputed a wise people, and their wisdom in the matrimonial line is suggestive.—*New York Mercury.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5, 1886.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	6 25@6 50	Union	1 10
Mexican	1 90@1 95	Alta	1 10@1 20
G. & C.	1 75@1 70	Occidental	1 25@1 35
Best	2 80@2 85	Lady Wash	20c
Con. C. Va	10½@11	Andes	40c
Savage	3 05@3	Scorpion	15c
Chollar	1 60	Benton	20c
Potosi	90@85c	Eureka	4
H. & N	1 05@1 10	Navajo	80c
Point	1 30@1 40	B. Isle	30c
Jacket	1 90@1 95	Mt. Diablo	2 05
Alpha	1 50	N. B. Isle	7@6 75
Belcher	1 45	Nevada Q	2 90@2 80
Nevada	1 65@1 60	Bodie	2 45
Utah	1 60	Bulwer	1 65
Exchequer	15c	Mono	2 40
Overman	50c	Holmes	2 25
Justice	75c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Eureka	4	H. & N	1@1 05
N. B. Isle	6¾	Jacket	1 85
Nevada Q	3@2 95	Alpha	1 50@1 45
Bodie	2 45	Belcher	1 50
Crocker	40c	Nevada	1 55@1 50
Peerless	20c	Utah	1 50
Ophir	6	Bullion	65c
Mexican	1 90	Exchequer	15c
G. & C	1 70	Overman	50c
B. & B	2 80@2 90	Justice	85c
Con. Va	10⅞	Union	1@95c
Savage	3@2 95	Alta	1 15
Centennial	40c	Challenge	35c
Chollar	1 60@1 65	Occidental	1 40
Potosi	95@90c	Scorpion	15c

A good cement to fasten on lamp tops is melted alum; use as soon as melted, and the lamp is ready for use as soon as the cement is cold.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, November 3—By Rev. E. R. Dille, Garry H. Biddle to Gussie McCoy, both of Sacramento.

Round Mountain, Shasta county, October 23—Lester Herrick to Amanda M. Armentrout.

BORN.

Sacramento, October 23—Wife of Harry Shorrock, a son. (Los Angeles papers please copy.)

Penryn, November 4—Wife of John M. E. Manley, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, November 5—Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of M. and C. Gutenberger, a native of California, 10 months and 22 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, Fourteenth and V streets, to-day at 3:30 o'clock.] *

Sacramento, November 3—Henry Van Heusen, 47 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Undertaking Rooms of J. Frank Clark, 1017 Fourth street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.] *

Yolo county, opposite Freeport, November 5—Manuel, the youngest son of John Damido and Jacita Parpates Deazovardo, a native of Yolo county, 4 months and 14 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of parents, Yolo county, opposite Freeport, Sunday morning at 11:30 o'clock; and thence to St. Rose Church, where services will be held.] *

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless: permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. WILL McDONALD, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and to-day cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used none others. FERNAN ESENCHARDO, 3306 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of CUTICURA and four bottles of RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease. MR. JOHN THIEL, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. **Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."**

BEAUTIFY the complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** Nothing like it. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co, Boston. je24-1yWS&w1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAWL LOST.—WILL THE LADY WHO EXchanged PAISLEY SHAWLS at the reception last evening at the Congregational Church please call upon the Sexton of the Church and obtain her own? n6-1t*

Co. P. REEVES,

SUISUN..........SOLANO COUNTY

Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

SATURDAY,

Saturday,..........November 20, 1886,

At 12 o'clock M., on the premises,

Cannon's Station, C. P. Railroad,

Three Miles from Vacaville, Solano Co.

I WILL SELL

720 ACRES

—OF—

CHOICE

Vine and Fruit LANDS!

In subdivisions of 25 to 40-acre Tracts, Being portion of the well-known

"Staples" Ranch!

TERMS OF SALE: One-third Cash; balance in installments, payable in one, two and three years. Interest at 8 per cent., payable annually, and to be secured by mortgage on the property.

THESE LANDS ARE LOCATED IMMEDIately on the Central Pacific Railroad, over which daily overland trains pass, going East and West, and only three miles from VACAVILLE, Vaca Valley, the famous fruit belt of the Pacific Slope, which produce the Earliest Fruits for home and Eastern markets. Frosts in urious to trees or vines unknown in this locality. MR. A. T. HATCH says: "It is far more desirable and preferable than Napa Valley," and to whom reference is made.

The property has the advantage of pure water, good roads, low taxes, near schools and churches, with a climate unexcelled and a soil productive of anything that grows in California.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Farms will be sold in tracts of 25 acres up, and the attention of small buyers is invited to this rare and attractive sale. Mr. Staples will be in waiting to show all viewers, immediately upon arrival on the spot, the various subdivisions.

West-bound trains arrive on the premises at 7:10 and 8:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.; going east at 10:15 A. M., and 5:45 and 6:15 P. M.

These lands will pay from 20 to 40 per cent. per annum on the outlay, and for trust funds or a safe, sure investment present to the capitalist or person of small means special inducements.

Sale as advertised, Rain or Shine.

☞ Ample Collation provided for all comers.

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Don't fail to see this land before the day of sale and make your selection. Excursion trains leave Oakland Ferry at 7:30, and Sacramento at 6 A. M.; leaving "Cannon's" at 4 and 6:15 P. M. Maps, Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained upon application to

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,

General Real Estate Auctioneers, 518 Market street, San Francisco, or of

Co. P. REEVES, Auctioneer, Suisun. n6-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stated Assembly of Sacramento Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, will be held at the Asylum, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 6, 1886, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend. By order of W. B. MILLER, E. C. A. A. REDINGTON, Recorder. n6-1t

Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H., A. O. U. W., will meet in Granger's Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, for general business. MAMIE CARALON, C. of H. MAMIE T. ASH, Recorder. n6-1t*

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN lady wishes a situation as ladies' nurse or general housekeeper, in town or country; best of recommendations. Call or address Room 55, STATE HOUSE. n6-1w*

WANTED TWO CASH BOYS; AGES FROM 12 to 15; reference required. RED HOUSE. n6-1t

SCHOOL WANTED BY A MOST SUCCESSFUL TEACHER of nine years' experience, just from the East. Normal School Graduate. For full particulars regarding certificates, recommendations, etc., address "INSTRUCTOR," care of RECORD-UNION Office. se22-tf-WSned

LOST—IN THIS CITY, THURSDAY, A Portemonnaie, containing a small sum of money. The finder will confer a great favor on the loser, who is a poor woman, by leaving it at this office. n6-2t*

FOR SALE—ON MODERATE TERMS, FOUR lots, 80x160 feet each, on south side of block between O and P, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the most elevated and pleasant locations for a residence in the city; a short distance from street railroad. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, at Bank of D. O. MILLS & CO. tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE UNDERsigned will Sell or Exchange for Sacramento Property, a FARM in Shasta County. Apply to or address L. R. ANDERSON, Anderson, Shasta County, Cal. n6 1w*

CARD!

THE RELATIVES OF THE LATE CHARLES KING take this method of thanking all that so kindly assisted and remembered our Father. His request in life was to have no flowers; hence they were not used, but the offers were as gratefully appreciated. n6-1t*

FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 173.—For $20 per acre—Four 20-acre tracts, adjoining town of Clipper Gap, on line of R. R.; good Fruit land; mostly cleared.

No. 80.—For $4,250—160 acres of good Grain and Fruit land; 4 miles north of Elk Grove; 300 Vines; about 1 acre in Orchard; Dwelling and Stable; this is a splendid piece of land, and a view of the same will convince any one that it is cheap.

No. 108.—For $2,500—24 acres; 1 acre in Vineyard: Orchard of 300 Trees; 2 acres in Strawberries; small Dwelling and Barn; 1 Horse, and 1 Cow, and 160 Chickens.

No. 138.—For $14,000—57½ acres; 4 acres in Vineyard; 6 acres in Orchard; 30 acres of splendid soil; will produce Hops, Alfalfa, Vegetables, in fact, is first-class Bottom Land; has living water flowing by the place, which has fish in it the year round; has a large Dwelling of 9 rooms, Stable, etc.; only 1½ miles from city limits; land does not overflow.

☞ A Few 20-acre Tracts remain unsold in the Hickey Tract, two miles from Loomis, Placer County. Price, from $25 to $50 per acre; one-third cash.

—ALSO—

☞ Ten-acre Tracts East of Sacramento, on Jackson Road. Price, from $40 to $65 per acre.

(See Advertisement in "Bee.")

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MAP OF CALIFORNIA.

APPLY TO

Edwin K. Alsip & CO.,

(Successors to SWEETSER & ALSIP),

Real Estate & Insurance Agents,

No. 1015 Fourth street,

SACRAMENTO,..........[1p-tf]..........CAL.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—NOVEMBER 6, 1886.

The Trading Public will Receive an Unusual Benefit

☞ **TO-DAY**

Between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 10 P. M.

Our Special Saturday's Sale!

THE ANNIHILATOR

—OF—

HIGH PRICES!

Such Vast Display of Attractive Values has Never Been Equaled.

Three Hundred Yards of Double-width Black and White-mixed Waterproof Cloth, 56 inches wide, at 33 cents per yard.

Double-width Bleached Pillow-case Muslin, 9½ cents per yard.

Twenty Bolts of Extra-heavy Crash Toweling, 20 inches wide, for 5 cents per yard.

Ten Bolts of Loom Damask Table Linen, 50 inches wide, for 20 cents per yard.

One Line of Brocaded Dress Goods (colors, Navy Blue, Cardinal, Garnet and Medium Blue), at 5 cents per yard.

Forty Pairs of 10-4 White Blankets (weight, 4½ pounds), at $1 15 a pair.

FOR THE LADIES!

Ladies' Muslin Chemises, ruffled or lace trimmed, 25 cents each.

Special Lot to Close of Ladies' White Corsets (handsomely all-over silk embroidered), well boned, at 55 cents each.

Fresh Bargains in Ladies' White or Fancy Colored Cape Collars, at 5, 8 and 10 cents each.

Extra Values in Ladies' and Children's White Embroidery Collars, with lace edge, 15 cents; All-over Embroidery Collars, 20 cents; Double Rows of Embroidery, 25 cents.

☞ A Special Lot of Fancy Dress Clasps, at Just Half-price!—The Prices are 17, 25 and 34 cents.

Do Not Miss This Lot!—Ladies' Extra-fine Merino Vests, silk stitched, in all sizes, at 50 cents each.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN!

Men's Cloth Gauntlet Chamois Skin (faced), 25 cents a pair.

Men's Lined Two-button Kid Gloves, 50 cents a pair.

Men's Plymouth Buck Oil-tanned, Full-gauntlet Gloves (fleece-lined), $1 a pair.

Same quality, Two-button lengths, 75 cents a pair.

Job Lot Men's Cloth One-button Gloves (kid-faced), marked from 50 to 25 cents a pair, to close.

Particular attention is called to the following excellent values in

☞ **SHOES!**

Ladies' Glove Kid Button Shoes, $1 25 a pair.

Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, $2 a pair.

Ladies' Glove Kid Low-cut Shoes, 95 cents a pair.

A variety of Ladies' Kid Sandal Slippers, etc., at 75 cents to $1 a pair.

Broken sizes in Ladies' Heavy Button Shoes, prices, 75 cents, $1 to $1 50 a pair.

Boys' Long Cassimere Overcoats, invisible plaid, with velvet collar (ages, 8, 10, 12), at $4.

Boys' All-wool Scotch-mixed Overcoats (for ages 4, 5, 6, 7, 8), at $5 75.

Washing Soap, 20 bars for 40 cents.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue. Sacramento.

THE RAYMOND

SOUTH PASADENA.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Has been opened to the public by C. H. MERRILL, of the famous Crawford House, White Mountains, N. H. For terms and other particulars address **C. H. MERRILL, Manager, The Raymond, South Pasadena, Cal.** Circulars showing the floor plans can be obtained of CLINTON JONES, 36 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEAGUE GAME

PIONEERS

OF SAN FRANCISCO,

—AGAINST—

ALTAS!

The Game which was Postponed October 17th on Account of Rain.

☞ Game Called at 2:30. ☜

Admission, 25 cents; Ladies, Free. n6-1t

FIRST GRAND BALL

OF THE SEASON!

THE FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

WILL HOLD ITS SIXTH ANNUAL BALL AT

ARMORY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 9th.

☞ DRILL AND DRESS PARADE, from 8 to 9 o'clock. All Military Men will attend in full uniform. It will be a grand success as usual, as a large number of tickets have been sold.

Tickets (admitting a gentleman and ladies), $1. n6 3t [B. C.]

Musical and Literary Entertainment

WILL BE HELD AT THE FOURTEENTH-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P, TUESDAY EVENING, November 16th. An interesting programme is promised. n6-1t*

Money to Loan.

FELCH & COOLEY,

n6-1p 1013 Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

TO-NIGHT!

DR. O'LEARY'S

Celebrated PRIVATE LECTURE for

Ladies Only

(A continuation of the last); and also the management and care of children; how to guard and protect them from the vices into which they are liable to fall.

Admission..........25 cents

Office: Rooms 1 and 2 in Clunie Building, cor. Eighth and K sts. Hours, 2 to 6 P. M. Consultation, $1. n3-

AUCTION SALE

—OF GOOD—

Work Horses, Buggies

—AND—

WALNUT FURNITURE,

TO-DAY (Saturday) NOVEMBER 6th, At 10 o'clock A. M., sharp,

AT SALESROOM, NO. 927 K STREET.

SIX GOOD WORK HORSES, SIX OPEN AND Top Buggies; one Canopy-top Phaeton; one Chickering Piano, in good order; one Parlor Set; one Ladies' Brocaded silk Ottoman Cloak; two Elegant Walnut Bedroom Sets; one Walnut Bedstead; five Common Bedsteads; two Woven Wire Spring Beds; one Fine Show Case; two Counters; three Cook Stoves and Range, etc.

☞ SALE POSITIVE. NO LIMIT. ☜

n6-1t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALifornia, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of CHAS. W. PIERCE, deceased. Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 19th day of NOVEMBER, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, and State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said CHARLES W. PIERCE, deceased, and for hearing the application of CHARLES A. JENKINS for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 4th day of November, 1886.

[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

By JOS. J. GUTH, Deputy Clerk.

BEATTY & DENSON, Attorneys for Petitioner. n6-10t

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

J. R. WILKINS..........Manager.

Instantaneous and Overwhelming Success of the

NELLIE BOYD

Dramatic Co.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Will be presented the Stirring Comedy Drama,

Solomon Isaacs

In which MISS NELLIE BOYD will appear in her great character of KATE MEDLAND.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,

Positively Last Performance of the Most Successful Melodrama,

The Unknown!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle..........75 cents

Orchestra Chairs..........50 cents

Family Circle..........25 cents

☞ Seats can be reserved at the Box Office of the Theater each day from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., without extra charge.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

UNKNOWN!

Prices to Matinee, 50c.; Children, 25c.

N. B.—*Through the courtesy of the "RECORD-UNION," the management is enabled to announce that the ELECTION RETURNS will be read from the stage, between the Acts, this evening.* o28-tf

Pavilion Skating Rink,

Corner of Sixth and M streets.

This well-known place of amusement will have a

GRAND OPENING

Saturday Evening, Nov. 6th.

☞ Come One, Come All New Skates! Good Music! New Management assisted by the Best Skatorial Artists on the Coast.

ADMISSION ON OPENING NIGHT:

☞ Ladies, 10 cents; Gents, 25 cents. ☜

Doors open at 7 P. M. n5-2t